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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 9 a.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th June	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5284		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6325
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7933	MACEDONIA	10350
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284		
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6301
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6521	MONGOLIA	9305
20th "	ARABIA	7933		
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Tilbury and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DJEMBA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,530	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privileges leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIE," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,295	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 125.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 625. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
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Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th June, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 16th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the face to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 990.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	14th June.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July,
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

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							Rs	a
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
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MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

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25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1904
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
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REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
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4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2955	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

21, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April. 1904.

RE W. WATSON & CO.

FOR SALE.—The NEW BUILDING in Hornby Road erected for the abovenamed at a cost of about Three Lacs. Lease 99 years from January, 1902. Also remainder of Lease of present Offices. Particulars on application. Offers to

C. E. RANDLE, Esq.
8, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 207 of 1904.

Re BALUBHAI SAKALCHAND and THAKOR-DAS MORARDAS, both of Bombay Bania Hindoos, till lately trading in partnership in Bombay as Jewellers in the name and style of BALUBHAI SAKALCHAND.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BALUBHAI SAKALCHAND has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

TILES

English, American, and Continental, in every conceivable colouring and design. Works of Art, for Dadoes, Staircases, Pavements, Halls, etc., etc., may be seen in all their beauty at

THE
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 148 of 1899.

HASAM KHAN bin KASIM KHAN, a minor under the age of 18 years by his maternal grand-father and next friend SHAIK MAHOMED bin SHAIK KASIM SANGRAR of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant residing at No. 6, Mazagon Dock Yard Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

versus

1 AZIZABIBI, widow of the late DAWOOD KHAN bin ABDULLA KHAN; and 2 AMINABIBI alias BEGAMBIBI, widow of the late KASIM KHAN bin DAWOOD KHAN; 3 ESMAIL KHAN alias BAWA MIA KASAM KHAN; and 4 ABDOOLLATIFF alias SAIDOO MIA KHAN, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their mother and guardian adlitam the said AMINABIBI, widow of KASAM KHAN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at No. 10, Nawa Nagger, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 10th day of May, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants and of Azizabibi wife of Abdul Kadar Shaik Adam and Abdul Kadar Shaik Adam, heirs and legal representatives of the 1st Defendant in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate at Nawghur Street in Mazgon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Pathan Hossein Khan Ossman Khan, but now of Etalji Shamji Lawyer, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Dharma Nagoo Thakur, but now of —, on or towards the North by the Public Street called Nawghur Street, and on or towards the South by a Public Passage and which said piece or parcel of Government ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No 81, and New No. 11749, Old Survey No. 111, and New Survey No. 1 and 2-3574 and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward No. 5352 to 5355 and Street Nos. 4341 (1) and (2) Copper Smith Oart Road.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 24th day of June, 1904, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 24th day of May, 1904.

N. W. KEMP,
Assistant-Commissioner.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT and MANSIONS," occupying an area 2,880 1-9 square yards at the Apollo Bander, Bombay, held on a 99 years' Lease (from 1st November, 1899) from the Port Trustees, also the Soda Water Machinery, etc. Fittings and Furniture of the Restaurant and Provision business (including Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plateware, Linen, etc.,) and the Goodwill of the Restaurant and business of "W. B. Green and Co.," Provision Merchants and Caterers, etc. (established 1839), together with the right to the use of the name of "W. B. Green and Co.," which is to be SOLD with the Stock-in-Trade on hand at the completion of the purchase as a going concern.

The Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green (who was at his death the Sole Proprietor), is prepared to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the above on or before 30th June, 1904.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Form of Agreement for purchase with particulars as to the rental, and as to the business can be obtained on application to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Executor.

The business will be sold as a going concern, and the Stock-in-Trade will be taken over by the purchaser at a valuation.

The Mansions provide seven First-class Residential Flats including the Manager's Quarters occupied by Europeans exclusively.

The building was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, and was completed in 1900, and contains a lift in thorough working order, also an Oil Engine (5 Brake horse power by Ruston and Proctor) also a Dynamo and well.

If desired arrangements can be made with the Executor who has been connected with the business for 23 years past to continue his management.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor of the late W. B. Green, deceased.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consultants.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash Only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 44, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LUBRICATING OIL.—WANTED at once by an English Firm a CLERK-SALESMAN, thoroughly conversant with all details of the Bombay Lubricating Oil Trade. Apply by letter stating Experience and Terms required to Box "No. 888 J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 13	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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Calcutta, 23th January, 1904.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 4.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £90 1-2 = + 1-4
3 do. Rentes ..... £98 = + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian; Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 1-2 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 5-16 = — 1-16
3 months hence ..... 25 1-4 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 55 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris, cheques ..... 25·15 1-2 = + 1
Berlin „ ..... 20·41 3-4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 5-8 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 per cent = do
4 „ „ „ „ 2 1-4 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 3-4 per cent = — 3-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 per cent = unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta £50,000
Gold „ £20,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 10 1-4. value.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 27 J.-A., Sellers } Firmer.
Red Karachi 26 5-8 J.-A., Buyers }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 1-4 J.-J., done } Firm.
Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-2 J.-J., done }
Brown 30 J.-J. buyers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 3-4 J.-J., sellers firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	10,000
Total visible supply.....	1,960,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	354,000
Total quantity in sight	9,710,000
Stock in Liverpool	5,80,000

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 83 per cent.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·74 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 800. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·43	6·36	6·16
— 7	— 7	— 7
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·74	5·53	5·46
— 12	— 11	— 11
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·43	5·42	
— 11	— 11	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	1,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 11·75 — 25
Futures, month of July ..... 11·36 — 26
Do. do. December ..... 9·78 — 44

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 11 1-2 — 1-4
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 10·12 — 19
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·60 — 38
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 4th June, 1904:—

Cotton	3,812 bales.
Wheat	19,450 cwts.
Linseed	20,677 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,677 „
Gingellyseed	3,934 „
Poppyseed	5,733 „
Groundnuts	86 „
Castorseed	2,180 „
Rice	16,080 „
Myrabollams	2,230 „
Cottonseed	4,498 „
Mowrasseed	10 „
Gram	2,884 „
Joowar	2,917 „
Maize	84 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-2
Marks 3 do do 133
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131 1-4
Shanghai 30 do do 182 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled
Cash 97-15
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-11
Money Market, Tone very quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.		
Linseed.—Tone firm					
Ready	5	5	0	5	6
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.					
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0	4	15
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0	5	6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	8	0		
Poppyseed.—Tone firm					
Ready	5	4	0	to 5-5-0	
Castorseed—Tone steady					
Ready	20	0	0	to	0.0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 3.4
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs 27

AGRICULTURAL REVENUE REPORTS.

	June,	October.
1900	82·5 per cent.	67·0 per cent.
1901	81·5 do	61·4 do
1902	95·1 do	58·3 do
1903	74·1 do	65·1 do
1904	83·0 do	(?)

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... do 3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·33	5·36	5·16
— 10	— 10	— 10
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·59	5·38	5·32
— 15	— 15	— 14
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·29	5·28	
— 14	— 44	

COTTON.—Tone Dull and declining.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	242	228	219	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	252	240	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	252	240	...	„
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	253	245	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	241	233	„
Jalgaum do, ...	...	242	234	„
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	247	...	„
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }	255	248		„
Karanja do. do do. }				
Akola do. do. do. }				
Oomra, good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	255	249	...	„
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	259	252	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	285	275	...	„
Surat (M.G.) ...	306	296	...	„
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	256	243	...	„
Do. (H.-G.) ...	258	240	230	„
Muttia (M. G.)	248	236	...	„
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	267	259	F G F
Western	...	249	241	„
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	258	245	235	„
Do (H. G. ...	255	242	232	„
Compta (M. G)		268	260	„
Bagalkote		242	...	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 28th May, as compared with the statement of the 4th June:—

LIABILITIES.	28 May 28. Rs.	June 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	54,13,313	55,00,752
Public Deposits at Branches	78,96,333	30,95,560
Other Deposits	6,18,63,438	5,56,72,027
Post Bills	11,177	11,177
Sundries	17,66,752	18,75,171
Rs...	9,53,51,712	8,85,54,687
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,08,77,058	1,15,34,059
Other authorised Securities	11,33,873	11,33,873
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	73,61,126	76,34,461
Loans do. do. do.	1,45,56,380	1,31,75,115
Bills discounted and purchased.....	2,88,33,432	3,00,12,171
Dead Stock.....	3,55,392	3,56,174
Stamps and Stationery.....	3,208	3,180
Balances with other Banks	25,08,124	7,25,472
Sundries	2,70,598	3,00,495
Cash	2,93,52,021	2,37,26,687
Rs.	9,53,51,712	8,85,54,687

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 5TH.

10 p.m.	85.3

MONDAY.—JUNE 6TH.

6 a.m.	83·4
10 a.m.	88·3
2 p.m.	90·6
p.m.	89·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY—May 24, at "Rosefield," Ootacamund, to M and Mrs. Ll. E Buckley, I C S, a son.
CHRISTIAN—May 18, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Lieutenant J. B. Christian I. M. S, of a daughter.
SYMINGTON—May 24, at Morar Gwalior, the wife of Rev J, Symington, M. D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WOODWARD—HANDY—June 1, at St Patrick's Church St Thomas Mount, by the Rev Father D. Costa Parish Priest, William Martin Woodward, M. W. S, to Maude Harriet Handy, 5th daughter of the late W A Handy, Asst Engr P W D Madras.

DEATHS.

PONAMMALL—June 3, at Bellary Ponammall, the beloved wife of Z S Iyel Naidu and mother of Z S Ruthnaswamy Plague Inspector, Kampli Bellary District, aged 50 years
SEVENOAKS—May 31, at Durban, Natal S M A about the 18th Charles Sterling (Charlie) the second and youngest son of Mr and Mrs C H C Sevenoaks (Buxor, Benga) a ged 21 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 5·31m., 5·34a. Low water, 11·12m.
Lord Lamington visits Satara.
B. V. A. "E." Company at Oyster Rock for Technical Instruction.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May was 4485, the daily average being 145, new admissions 1055, Parsees 615, Hindoos 2433, Mahomedans 1116, Christians 321. Forty-four Children were vaccinated this month.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of May 1904 the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1693. Among them the numbers of new admission was 332, viz.—103 men, 112 women and 142 children.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection. One pair of leopards (Felis Pardus) by Sett Keshavji Dosa of Bhainder, one pair of same (Felis Pardus), one spotted Deer (Cervus Oxis) one sloth bear cub (Melursus Ursinus) by Captain G. Liston I. M. S. and one pair of four horned antelopes (Tetraceros Quadricornis) by the Trustees of the Bombay Pinjrapole.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—Consequent upon the death of Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, Administrator General of Bombay, the following temporary arrangements have been made in the High Court:—Mr. N W Kemp to act as Administrator General; Mr. K F Mody to act as Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master; Mr. Tilak to act as Deputy Registrar and Mr. P B Malabari to act as Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

A MILITARY DESERTER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector McDermott charged Frank Christian, a soldier, with deserting his regiment. The evidence showed that the accused belonged to the 1st Cheshire Regiment, now stationed at Colaba. He deserted his regiment on the 14th May last, and had signed the articles to serve as a fireman on board the steamship North Pole. He was arrested by the police on Saturday last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered to be handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master. Commencing at, 5 45 p.m. to-day:—

March	El Capitan ..... Sousa
Overture	Romantique ..... Keler Bela
Fantasia	Maribana ..... Wallace
Valse	Andalusian Dreams of Love ..... Friedemann
Selection	The Geisha ..... Sidney Jones
Galop	Womenranken ..... Faust

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Since writing to you last, says our Bhownagar correspondent, a series of storms have visited several of the stations on the main line. On the 2nd instant, a thunderstorm accompanied by showers of rain passed over Botad, while on the 3rd, a severe duststorm occurred at Limbdi and was followed by showers of rain. On Saturday evening, Vartej was visited by a thunderstorm accompanied by slight showers. On Friday, the temperature was 109° in Bhownagar and rose to 112° in the verandah on Saturday.—A fatal accident occurred to a Kunbi on Saturday last, when he was knocked down by a dedicated bull near Rameswar temple and gored to death.

A HABITUAL OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Bartley charged Mahomed Shaik Hoossin, a Mahomedan, having a record of six previous convictions against him, with stealing a copper pot belonging to one Abdulla Shaik Mahomed. It appeared that the complainant kept an eating house at Bapty Road. The accused was seen walking away with the pot from the shop on Sunday. He was chased and arrested by the complainant's servant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted the previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of two years after his release from Jail

THEFT OF A HARMONIUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Girdhar Vithal an actor in a native theatrical company was charged at the instance of Inspector O'Keeffe with receiving and concealing a harmonium valued at Rs. 125, knowing the same to be stolen. It appeared from the evidence that the harmonium was in use till 2 p. m. on Thursday, in the theatre in which the accused was employed. It was missed on the following morning. Jetha Motee, a friend of the accused, gave certain information to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the harmonium from Jetha's house. The accused pleaded that one Dossavi stole the harmonium and gave it to him which he concealed in Jetha's room. The Magistrate sentenced him to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING CO., LD.—The eighth ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey presiding. The seventh annual report of the Company's affairs showed that during the year the Company had made a clear profit of Rs. 33,422 5-11, which added to the balance of last year Rs. 815-10-10, made up a total profit of Rs 34,238-0-9. The directors proposed to divide the same as under:—To pay the dividend at the rate of Rs 15 per share, Rs. 9,150, to carry to the depreciation fund account Rs.20,000 and to balance carried to over next year's account Rs. 5,088-0-9. The report as well as the accounts were passed and a dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared, Messrs. M Laxmidas and K Hargovind were re-elected directors. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH A NEIGHBOUR'S RIGHTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji heard at the High Court yesterday, the suit filed by Haji Hafid Haji Jafar Mahomed against Gangji Narpat; the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Weldon appeard for the defendant.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that he had the right of free and unobstructed passage through the sweeper's gully, adjoining his house in Chuckla Street and the defendant's house in De Souza Street, for the sweepers to go and cleanse for sanitary purposes, also that plaintiff was entitled to discharge the water in it from "nahnis" and "moris" by means of downtake pipes, and that the defendant might be restrained by injunction from interfering with the plaintiff's rights, and from keeping erected posts, debris and rubbish, or from otherwise blocking up the gully. Plaintiff also asked for an injunction against throwing rubbish and making projections.

The defendant said that the portion of the pasage refered to was his absolute property, and the defendant was not entitled to any easement whatever. The plaintiff had no right to drain into the passage the water from "nahnis" and "moris" and there were neither projections, nor blocking up, nor putting up of additional posts, as alleged.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB OIL SEEDS.

THE final forecast of the rabi oil seeds crop of the Punjab for the year 1903-04., in which 24 out of 28 districts are dealt with is as follows:—

The Season.—The character of the season has already been described in the report on the wheat crop. Extensive sowings were possible in all districts except in Sialkot, where there was an excess of rain in the autumn. In one other districts a tendency was shown to seize the opportunity of sowing wheat. But, generally, rape-seed retained its popularity, and an exceptionally large area was placed under it. The failure of the winter rains in the south-eastern districts seriously affected the crop. In other districts conditions were favourable throughout, and tela, which did so much damage last year, caused little or no injury.

Area.—The total area sown works out to 1,033,900 acres, as against 933,100 acres last year, an increase of 11 per cent. There is also an increase of 67 per cent above the decennial average. The largest increases occur in Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Jhelum and Attock. Considerable decreases are reported from Ferozepore, Sialkot, Dera Ghazi Khan and the Chenab Colony.

The area in 1900-01 was 1,438,900 acres.

Yield.—In the districts of Delhi, Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal the yield was much below the average, owing to scanty rainfall at Christmas. All other districts report average, good or very good crops. The total outturn is estimated at 159,230 tons, against 91,857 tons in 1902-03. The outturn is an excellent one, and much above the quinquennial and decennial averages, although the figures for abnormal year 1901-02 are not approached. An exact comparison with the quinquennial and decennial averages is impossible, as fewer districts were included in previous reports, but, taken all round, the crop may clearly be regarded as a bumper.

Exports.—The export trade was rather dull during 1903, only 9,391 tons being exported against 15,413 tons in 1902.

Prices.—Prices have been low. The wholesale price for rape in Ferozepore was Rs. 3-1-3 per maund in the months of May, June and July, 1903. The rate then rose to Rs 3-10-3 and remained unchanged for the rest of the year.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The final report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1903-4 is as under.

The season.—Good rain fell throughout the Province on the 11th, 12th and 13th September, the amount received being above the normal at most of the recording stations, and much in excess in the Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Gujrat Districts. The only marked exceptions were the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts and the Muktsar and Fazilka Tahsils of the Ferozepore District. A few scattered showers also fell on the 17th and 18th of September, and early in October. The conditions at sowing time were thus distinctly favourable.

The winter rains began in the last week of December, when fair to good rain was received in all except the south-western and south-eastern districts. Light rain fell in all districts except those of the Delhi Division in the first week of January. This was followed by a general fall in the middle of the month. This rain-fall was excellent in the North Punjab, decidedly good in the Central Punjab, but light in the south-eastern districts. The opportunity was seized for making supplementary late sowings in the North and Central Punjab.

The second half of January and the month of February were practically rainless in the plains, and fears began to be entertained for the crops, which up till then had been of good promise. Rain, however, again came at the right moment, in the first week of March, the fall being general and much above the normal. In the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi, where the Christmas rains had failed, the unirrigated crops, which were at the last extremity, revived and were saved from total failure. An excellent outturn of grain was assured in all other districts.

Useful showers fell in the 4th week of March in the western, north-western and submontane districts. April was dry and remarkably free from those hail storms which so frequently damage the ripening corn. Up to the present, the Province has been equally fortunate in the weather which has obtained during harvesting operations. There were thus three heavy and seasonable falls at the periods at which they were most beneficial. There are very few rainfall reporting stations which are not in excess of the average for the six months from October 1st to March 31st. Rohtak, Delhi, Gurgaon and Hissar are the only districts in which the season has been unsatisfactory, the defect being not so much in the quantity of rain received as in the distribution. Wheat is not, however, a very important crop in these districts.

Area.—The area actualy sown with wheat was 7,735,700 acres as against 6,995,200 acres last years, and quinquennial and decennial averages of 6,824,000 and 6,732,540 acres respectively. There is thus an excess of 11 per cent. over last year's and of 15·3 per cent over the decennial figures. The area is the largest on record, the previous best for the Province, as now constituted, being 7,717,800 acres in 1900-01. A part of the excess may be ascribed to new cultivation on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals.

Sowings were particularly extensive in the Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore, Shahpur, Jhang, Mooltan and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts. Contractions appear in only five districts, but they are so slight that they require no explanation.

The following table shows the irrigated and unirrigated areas for the last two harvests in acres:—

	1902-03	1903-04
Irrigated	3,893,100	4,112,800
Unirrigated	3,102,100	3,052,900

As was to be expected in a season of copious rainfall, there was a large proportion of unirrigated cultivation.

Yield.—The total outturn is estimated at 3,070,161 tons, as against 2,314,714 tons last year, and 2,033,083 tons in 1900-01. Favourable conditions having prevailed throughout, the failed area has been insignificant except on unirrigated land in the extreme south eastern districts, where the wheat crop is only of secondary importance. A record has been established for yield as well as for area sown.

Taking the irrigated area by districts, Delhi returns a 13 anna outturn; Simla, 15 1-2 annas; Rohtak and Gurgaon return 10 annas, and all other districts, 17 or 18 annas. Turning to the unirrigated crop, Rohtak and Delhi each report a 6 anna yield; Gurgaon reports 10 annas; Karnal, 13 annas; Simla 14 annas; and Hissar, 14 annas. Here again the remaining districts have enjoyed at least a 17 or 18 anna outturn. It may be noted that taking area and outturn together, Gurgaon is only 9·2 per cent. and Delhi 1·3 per cent. below the decennial average. These are the districts which have fared worst.

The harvest of 1,900-01 with which the present harvest may be compared, suffered from various calamities. Rust appeared in 8 districts. Damage was done by hail and wind, and there was disastrous rain while the crop was on the threshing floor. The outturn was consequently reduced to 14 annas. This year, mishaps have been few and confined to small areas, and it is in point of yield that the crop is so much superior to the previous best. The outturn may be estimated at 18 annas for the Province, but combining the outturn with the total area, we arrive as already stated, at a total yield which is 55·3 per cent. above the decennial average. There can be no hesitation in classing this as a bumper harvest. The straw appears to have been as good as the grain.

A serious misfortune which calls for special notice is the particularly virulent outbreak of plague which has visited the new Jhelum Colony. In consequence of this, a large proportion of the new settlers have fled to their old homes, abandoning a large area of splendid wheat, which is likely to be left to rot on the ground.

Prices.—At Ferozepore, with two brief rises to 16 seers in August and March prices have been steady at 17 seers per rupee throughout the year. At Amritsar, prices ruled fairly steady at 18 seers up to the middle of Februrary. There was then a rise to 17 seers until the middle April, when wheat again fell to 18 seers.

Exports.—Trade was very brisk throughout 1903, 790,023 tons being exported as compared with 575,333 tons in 1902. This also appears to be a record, 500,000 tons having only been exceeded in the last fifteen years in 1891-92 (535,473 tons); 1901 (550,703 tons), and 1902.

EVERY year some 8,000 to 10,000 accidents in London are taken to home or hospital in cabs or other unsuitable conveyances, and of these, "Our Hospitals and Charities" states, a large proportion are badly injured, and sometimes killed, entirely through the mode of removal. It needs no knowledge of surgery to realise that a broken leg, a fractured skull, an apoplectic seizure, must be treated in a recumbent position, and that the cramped, half-raised attitude in a cab invariably entails more or less fatal consequences. A well-organised system of horse ambulances is urged.

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion' are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Monday:—The barometer has been steady or risen slightly over the Peninsula, but has generally fallen elsewhere. The pressure is highest over Ceylon and lowest over the Punjab, and pressure differences are greater than usual. A slight pressure irregularity apparently exists over north of the Bay. Winds blow from fairly normal directions, except at the head of the Bay, but the velocity is greater than usual, especially in the north-west and centre of India and the Deccan. The mean temperature has fallen in Burma, but has been steady or risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is generally higher than usual except over Burma, south of Peninsula, Gujarat and Rajputana. The highest maximum is 114 degrees at Jacobabad. General rain has fallen in Burma, Assam Hills, west and interior of Peninsula, while showers have been received in Behar east of Central Provinces and the East Coast. The principal falls are 4½ inches in the Diamond Island and Akyab and about 2 inches in Tavoy, Cassien, Cherrapoonjee and Calicut. Pressure differences are large and very strong and hot winds are probable over central parts of the country. Rain will continue to fall generally over Burma, but pressure conditions are irregular at the head of the Bay so that rain will probably be scattered over North East of India. Fairly general rain will continue over west and interior of the Peninsula,

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A. D. Storey, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busreh, reports having experienced S. W. to W. S. W. wind, fresh with rough sea from of Rasalhead to within one day of Bombay. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Fazilka, Captain J. Wilson, which arrived here on the 5th instant, met with rain at Cochin and S. W. swell to Bombay. The steamer St. Dunstan, Captain J. Fortay, which arrived here on Saturday, had strong wind and squally weather. The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer R. Rubattino, Captain Saporite, which arrived in harbour on Sunday experienced moderate monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, experienced moderate breeze and high S.-W. swell. The same Company's steamer Jumna, Captain E. W. Peck, which reached here on Saturday from Capetown, via coasts, met with fine weather with rain to Calicut, thence fine.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 6TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. P. st 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	29·651	NW	37	87·4	77·4	61	.....	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·577	E	14	96·3	81·7	80	.....	0·00	— 0·09
Muscat	29·535	NW	4	93·5	89·1	55	.....	0·00	0 30
Aden	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Lahore	29·503	W	2	110·4	81·3	43	.....	0·05	+ 0 23
Sirsa	29·463	WSW	10	108·3	85·6	45	.....	1·16	+ 1·01
Delhi	29·463	WNW	2	107·2	90·2	33	.....	0·00	+ 0·18
Agra	29·440	SW	8	105·5	85·9	35	.....	0·02	— 0·03
Cawnpore	29·450	WSW	6	105·5	91·3	38	.....	0·00	— 0·35
Allahabad	29·451	WNW	7	110·1	89·6	31	.....	0·00	— 0·31
Jhansi	29·503	NW	7	107·8	90·2	46	.....	0·02	+ 0·21
Jacobabad	29·478	SE	5	113·7	82·7	78	.....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·592	W	16	94·9	82·7	38	.....	0·00	0 00
Jeypore	29·566	W	7

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

BALACLAVAS
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All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

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COMMANDING OFFICERS

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"AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."
"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases. Immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamps. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 59[illegible] Bank Street, Calcutta.
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Large Parties can also be served in the Private Dining Rooms or on the Terrace.
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AMERICAN BAR are now open to the Public.
Speciality
German Beer ON DRAUGHT.
MESSRS. HENRY SEIFERT & SONS, Vienna, have exhibited a New French Billiard Table in the Billiard Room of the above Hotel.
MOTOR CARS and Private Carriages can be had on Hire by the Day, Week, or Month.
LARGE STOCKS are held of Selected WINES and LIQUORS, especially bottled for the "TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL, as also Wines from the Carlton Hotel, London, and Hotel Ritz, Paris.
MONTHLY or PERMANENT Residents can now have Rooms from Rs. 180 to 200 per mensem.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
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IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.
The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for
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as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.
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At the ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
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has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

THE annual Report of the Administration of Railways in India is as usual a record of progress. At the close of the year reported upon, the mileage measured over 27,140 in India proper and 1,344 in Burma. Burma is still in need of development, but doubtless this will come in due time. The total sterling capital raised by Railway Companies and paid over to the Secretary of State is set down at sixty-two and three-quarter millions, while the total budget allotment for the official year on Railways, for which the State finds the funds either directly or by guarantee, was originally eleven crores, being subsequently reduced by about seventy lakhs, and the amount in 1903-04 by a similar amount. For the current year provision has been made for twelve crores. As is customary the needs of open lines and lines already under construction have received first attention, no less a sum than three crores having been set aside for additional rolling stock. The actual capital expenditure on Railways during the calendar year 1903 for the financing of which the State is responsible amounted to about ten and a quarter lakhs, the gross outlay on all Railways in India during the year having been between eleven and twelve lakhs. Detailed accounts of expenditure included in the report, show that in the two years 1902 and 1903 523 new engines, 1,265 passenger carriages and 9,316 wagons were added to the rolling stock. The total outlay on rolling-stock amounted at the close of 1903 to over fifty and a half crores. This amount will be considerably increased in the next few months as contemplated purchases amount to 283 engines, 840 passenger carriages and 5,945 wagons. During 1903, 335 engines, 873 coaching and 803 goods vehicles were fitted with automatic brakes, making the number so fitted at the close of the same year 2360 engines, 9,032 coaching and 2,008 goods vehicles as against 3,069 engines, 9,823 coaching and 101,289 goods vehicles not yet fitted.

In the statistical results of the working of the lines are given some important figures connected with the working of the Indian Railways treated as one system. With an addition of 953 miles or 3·68 per cent. to the open mileage, the gross earnings exceeded those of the previous year by over two crores or 6·13 per cent. and as this sum was realised at an extra outlay of only forty lakhs and sixty thousand, equivalent to 6·13 per cent. and this sum was realised at an extra outlay of only 40,60,000 or 2·43 per cent. the net earnings were greater by Rs. 1,67,53,000 or 9·73 per cent. The gain was, it appears, derived from both passenger and goods traffic; principally the latter. It is shown that the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was lower by 1·72 and that of net earnings on capital outlay was higher by 0·62, the latter result being due partly to the change made in the manner of stating the capital outlay of the railways purchased. Gross earnings are shown to have reached the sum of thirty-six crores—a record. Of the total increase of two crores in the year over 35 per cent was obtained by the North-Western State Railway and over 16 per cent by the G. I. P. Railway. A marked development of passenger traffic under all classes is reported, principally under the intermediate and third classes, with a few unimportant exceptions, by railways generally. In earnings the N. W. State Railway heads the list with an increase of thirteen lakhs of rupees; the other more important increases were recorded by the Burma, South Indian, East Indian and Bengal and N. W. Railways. Passenger traffic on the year grew by 13,583,000 in the number of persons carried and by over seventy and a half lakhs of rupees in the earnings. These results are attributed to the return to the country of prosperous times and in a less degree to the year having been propitious to natives for marriages and pilgrimages, to the great Kumbh festival, which was held at Hardwar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, after an interval of twelve years and to the opening of new lines of railway. Goods traffic returns show the total weight lifted to have been greater than the previous year by 2,147,000 tons with an increase of Rs. 1,18,51,000 in earnings and as in the case of passenger traffic, most of the railways record progress in goods traffic.

The financial results of the working of the State and Guaranteed Railways for the past year, show a net gain to the State of Rs. 1,33,61,222 the largest yet obtained in any year, after meeting, in addition to the expenses of working all charges the interest on capital outlay by the State and on capital raised by the Companies, also the annuity payments for Railways purchased by the State, including both interest and the portion that represents redemption of capital. The results for the two old guaranteed Railways, the B. B. and C. I. and Madras Railways are shown separately, so as to bring out the unfavourable effect to the State of the higher rate of guaranteed interest paid on nearly the whole share capital of these lines. The two caused a loss to the State of over thirty-one lakhs of rupees. The capital liability in connection with Railways owned by the State is calculated, after deducting from the original commuted capital at which the lines were taken over, the amount redeemed by annuity payments up to date. The total capital of the two old guaranteed railways amounts to over twenty-three millions sterling and on this the net earnings of these railways for 1903, £ 836,823, give a return of 3·61 per cent. The list of important works completed during the year is a long one. It includes the building of the Damoodur bridge on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the extension of the locomotive shops at Parel and the protective works on the Nerbudda bridge, new stations, a work-shop at Gorukpur and numerous bridges and tunnels. Among the chief events recorded are the purchase of the line from Metupaliyam to Coonoor, the transfer of the Tinsukin junction of the Assam Railways and Trading Company to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company for joint working and through booking, numerous new contracts, agreements and indentures concerning the building of new lines. Arrangements have been made for providing additional comforts for lower class passengers; ambulance institutions to aid passengers wounded in Railway accidents have been introduced and progress is reported in connection with the question of the relaxation of the existing standard dimensions for Indian Railways. As regards fixed and moving dimensions and regulations regarding the strength of bridges and the axle loads and weight of rolling-stock, the Government of India have issued revised rules for the design and inspection of Railway girder bridges and for the corresponding amendments to the standard dimensions.

BENGAL'S MARITIME TRADE.

A PROMPTLY issued report shows that during the official year 1903-04, the sea borne trade of Bengal touched a very high point. There was an increase of 11·2 per cent. over the volume of the maritime trade of the Presidency in the previous year, and the aggregate was the greatest since 1875-76, a period of twenty-eight years. In value, it totalled to Rs. 1,24,27,06,575, an increase of Rs. 12,58,39,866 over 1902-03. The foreign trade rose in value by 11·6 per cent. and the coasting trade by 8·8 per cent. In regard to the former only under the head of exports of precious metals is no increase recorded. Imports of silver and foreign merchandise declined in the coasting trade. Calcutta absorbed 97·3 per cent of the foreign trade, Chittagong 2·3 per cent. and the remaining ports ·3 per cent. Calcutta's aggregate sea borne trade during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,65,00,016, an increase of 10·95 per cent. over the previous year, the aggregate as in the case of the entire maritime trade of the Presidency being the highest recorded for nearly thirty years. The rise was seen in both the foreign and coasting trade. In the latter imports rose by 2·8 per cent. and exports by 6 per cent. Among imports of Indian produce at Calcutta, kerosine oil and cocoanut oil increased considerably but grain and pulse, cotton twist and yarn again showed a large falling off. Larger shipments of grain and pulse, oils and provisions swelled the exports, but there was a decline in the value of exported jute manufactures, opium, tobacco leaf and cotton goods. The details of imports show a considerable rise in the quantity and value of the metals received, amounting to an increase of 16·3 and 9·8 per cent. respectively. Imports of unwrought copper advanced by 17·4 per cent. in quantity and 21·2 per cent. in value, being the largest for ten years. The value of wrought copper received was also greater than in the preceding year. There were very considerable imports of pig iron, the volume rising by 27·5 per cent. and the value increasing by 13·2 per cent. It is twenty years since the receipts of unwrought iron approached those of last year. There is a steadily increasing local demand for pig iron, and on the other hand Bengal-made pig iron was exported in larger quantities than formerly. In 1902-03 there was a very large trade in wrought iron, but this was surpassed last year in quantity, though owing to lower prices the total value was slightly lower than in the previous year. Imports of English iron represented 87·2 per cent. of the total trade, an increase of 5·6 per cent. and imports from Germany and Belgium declined in quantity by 22·2 per cent. The report states that very little of the higher grade metal reaches this market owing to the strong tendency to sacrifice quality to economy, yet it is satisfactory to note from the figures of trade that the superiority of the English article is recognised. In steel imports there was a greater expansion than in iron, the quantity being 32 per cent. greater than the steel imports of the previous year and the value 26·5 per cent. higher. The trade in this article was the largest yet recorded, and of the total imports the United Kingdom sent 51·6 per cent.

A MILITARY HANDBOOK.

A HAND-BOOK that is apparently popular with military officers preparing for promotion examinations is Major-General Hutchinson's "Field Fortification" of which Messrs. Gale and Polden have just published the fifth edition. That it should have met with the success indicated by a fifth re-issue is not surprising. The book is described by its author as notes on the text books, but these "notes," besides being concise are so clear and full of instruction that the military student preparing the subject with which they deal should have no need for any other book on fortification. In the new edition special attention has been paid to the practical side of the subject. In regard to the application of field fortification to tactical schemes, an example is given of the working out of a small tactical scheme with limited time and tools which officers should find valuable for examination and practical purposes. Throughout the text the author is at pains to clear up difficulties in the simplest fashion, and in the revision of the notes special regard has been paid to the requirements of the new examinations for promotion. Packed within a convenient compass and shorn of all redundant statements is a mass of information concerning arms and projectiles, entrenchments, revetments, and other defences with instruction on military bridging, hasty demolitions and camping arrangements, the whole arranged in a manner which General Hutchinson's experience has indicated as most likely to be useful to the student. The new edition of the book is admirably illustrated and will doubtless be in as great demand as its predecessors.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE departure for England on leave of several of the most prominent members of the Gymkhana Cricket team of the past few seasons, among them Messrs. H. Cheetham, E. L. Sale, A. C. Rumboll, G. G. S. Brander, H. E. Harrington, and C.L. Burns, would, it was feared, leave the Gymkhana with a very weak team this season, weaker indeed than has ever been the case before. Fortunately, however, the prospects of the Gymkhana have considerably improved during the last few weeks and after all a successful season may be looked forward to. At least four new players will be available who ought to render a good account of themselves. Two of these Lieutenants E. R. Jones and F. L. Tayler, belong to the Cheshire, and both are good all-round players. Lieutenant Jones was in the Merchiston Castle XI of 1895 and 1896 and should prove a very valuable acquisition to this season's Gymkhana XI. The other new players available are Captain G. L. Hobbs of the Connaught Rangers and Mr. J. L. Ainsworth, and great things are expected of both. Transfers to other stations will deprive the Gymkhana of the services of Lieutenants R. H. H. Manners, H. St. G. Scott, and H. Wright, but of the old players Messrs. A. H. S. Aston, E. E. Coombs, J. S. Milne, A. P. Langhorne, S. N. Powell, F. J. Clark, R. Richardson, H. O. Carroll and Major Carnegy and Captains McDonald and Bond are still left and from these and the four new players mentioned, a very fair XI can be selected. Although Messrs. Cheetham and Sale will be greatly missed, espicially their bowling, the Gymkhana will not be as badly off for bowlers as has frequently been the case in previous years. Messrs. Jones, Tayler, Coombs, Ainsworth, Milne, Richardson, Carroll, Clark, and Captains Hobbs and McDonald are all trundlers of no mean ability, and if three or four of them should happen to be in good form with the ball this season, there will be no weakness in this department. All that is required to make up a good side is a reliable wicket-keeper, and we hope one will be discovered next Saturday week when the opening match of the season will be played.

A HEAVY shower of rain fell in Bombay during Sunday night.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outwards mails of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 9 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th May, 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 129,334 maunds and Rs. 34,332 in the earnings.

MR. N. W. KEMP, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Second Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court, in place of Mr. C. P. R. Young, resigned. Mr. Young will continue to be President of the Tribunal of Appeal and will hold his court in the Special Collector's Office.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the May vacation. On the Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided in the two division courts. On the Appellate Side, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston sat in one court, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty in the other.

IT has been decided by the Military authorities that for the present no addition can be made to the number of newspaper correspondents in Thibet. The limit of three thus enjoined seems ridiculously small, says the "Pioneer," considering that an advance is about to be made upon Lhassa, and that events of the highest political and military importance may have to be recorded. The transport and supply difficulties are admittedly great, but correspondents might be trusted to make arrangements which would not entail any serious demands upon the military resources. No one supposes that the Government desires to check newspaper enterprise in such a case, and we can only trust that this unfortunate decision will be reconsidered forthwith.

IF there are any consignments of the new short ·303 rifle ready to be sent to India the shipment of them should be expedited, as a practical trial of their merits could be made in Tibet. The companies of Mounted Infantry under General Macdonald's orders have to use the long and heavy Lee-Enfield—if not the older Lee-Metford—and as they are mounted on small ponies this rifle must be very cumbersome. If they had the shorter and handier weapon their equipment would be much more suitable to the conditions in which they are placed. A consignment of 500 rifles would suffice, and it should not be difficult to get these out in time for the operations in Tibet will probably extend over several months.

THE land trade of India with foreign countries for the eleven months ending with February last while showing an improvement of three-quarters of a crore in value as compared with last year, is still about an equal amount below the trade of 1901-0, when it reached just over 13 crores. The detailed statistics show few instances of increase as compared with two years ago, and generally there is a definite fall in value either of imports or exports, or both. The trade with Seistan, for instance, has fallen by over six lakhs from a total of not quite eleven lakhs two years ago and the trade with Khelat which was valued at 10 2-3 lakhs in 1901-02 was last year only worth Rs. 5,84,861. Trade with Afghanistan shows an increase of nearly 18 lakhs, but this is practically the only increase of transfrontier trade in the north-west. The trade with Kashmir was 236 lakhs in value, being some 24 lakhs better than last year and 19 lakhs less than in 1901-02. On the Bengal side there is naturally a considerable falling off in the trade with Tibet from 16 1/2 to eight lakhs, but the trade with Bhutan was two lakhs better than last year. Assam's trade with Manipur rose from Rs. 3,61,336 to Rs. 620,429 in value and with Hill Tipperah from 4 3/4 lakhs to nearly 7 1/2 lakhs. The Burma trade with Western China shows a big drop from 82 1/4 lakhs two years ago to 48 3/4 lakhs last year, but the trade with Southern Siam has risen from 9 1/3 lakhs to 25 1/2 in the same period, while the Karenese trade was last year worth 39 lakhs as compared with 23 1/2 lakhs two years previously.

A STUDENT engineer living in Charlottenburg (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) has taken a drastic method of silencing a piano which was being played eternally in the flat over that occupied by him. Finding remonstrance useless he bored a fine hole through the ceiling of his study and the floor of the room above, into which he fitted a fine rubber tube. Through this tube he passed the acrid fumes of sulphuric acid gas, which in a short time drove the piano-player from the room. This process was repeated day after day, until the minute hole in the floor was discovered. The piano-player brought an action, and the engineer has been fined for an attempt to do bodily harm.

THE COMMERCIAL STRUGGLE IN PERSIA.

[BY CHARLES STIRRUP.]

IT is characteristic of Russia's policy that although her hands are so full of her troubles in the Far East she continues calmly and methodically striving to work out what she considers to be her destiny in other quarters. That one of her most cherished ambitions is to obtain complete mastery over the whole of Persia is a matter of common knowledge, and she is just now giving evidence that her efforts to achieve the end in view are being in no way diminished. An expedition, arranged by the Minister of Commerce, and consisting of a number of merchants and several Government officials, is about to leave St. Petersburg for Teheran, and will thence travel through Central and Southern Persia to Bushire, the object being to establish commercial relations with all parts, and to find new markets for Russian produce and manufactures.

This is a matter of much more than a little importance from the British as well as the Russian point of view, writes Mr. Charles Stirrup in the "Pall Mall Gazette;" it bears upon one of the vital points in that Persian problem which we have been discussing for years. We are all agreed that the safety of our Indian Empire rests to a very considerable extent on our political supremacy in the Persian Gulf, a supremacy which Russia strives unceasingly to undermine. And it cannot be too clearly understood that in this matter politics and commerce are inseparably associated. The decline of Great Britain's political supremacy in Persia has corresponded with the decline of her commercial supremacy, and, on the contrary, Russia's power has increased to the same extent as her trade. Less than a hundred years ago, the British Minister was by far the most influential personage at the Shah's Court; the British sphere of influence in Asia included the whole of the Shah's dominions; and in the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria £900,000 of the £1,030,000 of imports into Persia, or about 90 per cent., came from the United Kingdom.

To-day, however, although we are still supreme in the south, the northern half of Persia is to all intents and purposes a Russian province, and our total exports to the whole country are very little more in value than they were in 1837. Meanwhile, of course, Persia's imports have increased greatly, now being about £6,000,000. Of this, the United Kingdom's share is not more than £1,000,000, or 16 or 17 per cent., but Russia's share is £2,250,000. Even these figures, however, significant though they are, do not convey a full idea of the loss, our manufacturers and merchants have suffered: the truth comes home to us much more forcibly when we learn that as recently as 1889 Manchester exported £1,150,000 worth of cotton goods to Persia, whilst now probably no more than £600,000 worth are sent.

The Russian Government, seemingly always bearing in mind that the best way to gain their end is by commercial means, have facilitated in a variety of ways Russian manufacturers and exporters. At the time of England's greatest commercial prosperity in Persia, the bulk of our exports to that country were conveyed to their destination by way of Trebizond and across Turkish territory to Tabriz. One of Russia's first great moves was to try to put an end to that particular trade. She carried a railway across the Caucasus to Baku, a port on the Caspian Sea, not far from the Persian frontier, and by levying prohibitive rates on foreign goods, practically reserved that means of transit for Russians only. (It has been calculated that taking one thing with another, Russian cotton goods exported to Persia are subsidised by the Government to the extent of about £35 a ton.) Following the railway to Baku came the establishment of a merchant marine on the Caspian Sea, and more recently, the construction of the Trans-Caspian Railway, which enables Russian manufacturers to send their goods without difficulty right to the gates of Khorassan. Having given her traders these and other facilities, and thus placing her British rivals at an enormous disadvantage, it was not difficult for Russia to go a long way towards accomplishing the end in view namely to drive the British from the markets. The Russian agents, who are so numerous played a prominent part in this undertaking and indeed practically bullied the people into buying Russian-made goods which apart from the pattern on textiles, were and are quite inferior to those manufactured in Great Britain. Thus was Northern Persia almost entirely lost to British trade. We still send about £200,000 worth of goods a year by the old Trebizond-Tabriz route and perhaps an equal amount goes north from the Gulf ports but against this Russia sends merchandise which is not much if anything less than—as has already been mentioned—two and a quarter millions sterling. Even the little trade that is left to us however is being very seriously threatened and indeed is in danger of being altogether lost in the not far distant future. It is proposed that a branch of the Trans-Caspian Railway shall be carried to Meshed; but of more serious importance is the road from the Caucasian frontier, by way of Tabriz to Kazvin—a town within easy distance of the capital—which the Russian Government have permitted the Discount and Loan Bank to construct. Considering that Persia is practically without roads, the importance of a properly laid out route from the frontier to the interior is very obvious. But these two schemes are almost as nothing when compared with the proposed railway from Erivan (Russia) to Julfa, a town close Ispahan. It is, of course, well known that, in accordance with a Russia-Persian agreement Russia has at present and will have for some years to come the sole right to construct railways in Persia; but if a British Government permitted the construction of such a railway as this, they would sanction the heaviest blow ever given to the British position in the country under discussion, for a Railway to Julfa would take Russia two-thirds of her way towards that port on the Gulf which has been the dream of Russian statesmen for generations.

It is to the credit of British traders that when they fully realised the practical hopelessness of the endeavour to hold their own with their Russian rivals in the northern part of Persia, they quickly turned their attention to the south, and there opened up new markets. It would be about the year 1860 when Russia began her commercial campaign in Persia, and by 1876 there could be no doubt as to her success. It was then that our trade with the Persian Gulf began, for, to all intents and purposes, none existed previously. At the present time fully seventy-five per cent. of the trade of the Gulf is in British (including Anglo-Indian) hands, we enjoy absolute control of the markets of South Persia and have not much the worse of the position in the central parts of the country. A large steamer laden with a very carefully selected cargo of goods was to leave Russia for the Gulf every month—this by way of a beginning—and it is said that the subsidy granted by the Government was as much as £5,000 a trip. But the experiment turned out to be a complete failure, into the causes of which the expedition about to leave Russia will make close investigation. If, however, Russia failed in this attempt at active competition, she did a very good stroke of business in bringing about the commercial agreement of February, 1903. It will be remembered that this agreement was followed, four months afterwards, by an Anglo-Persian commercial convention, which, it was hoped, would counterbalance the ill-effects which Russia's move was likely to have. The convention however, does not seem to have benefited British trade, but the agreement has certainly injured it. According to the agreement, the tariff cannot be modified without the consent of the Russian Minister at Teheran, and one of the taxes levied under the new tariff is 10% per cent, on tea. The result of this imposition is that the importation of tea from India has almost ceased, and, consequently, the British commercial position in the Gulf is weakened, which is exactly what Russia desires.

If we are to judge from past experience it would certainly seem that all our trade will eventually be driven out of Persia unless the Government help the merchants. The latter are handicapped by the difficulty and cost of getting goods into the interior. There are no roads and no railways, and both are urgently needed. Moreover, Russia must be anticipated. Roads at least, leading from Bushire and other Gulf ports to the north should be constructed with as little delay as possible if they are not then we may be sure that Russian roads perhaps railways also will be constructed towards the south.

RUSSIANS ANXIOUS.

COSSACKS DEFEATED.

JAPS NEARING PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Kuroki reports that on Friday a detachment was despatched from Aiyangcheng to make a reconnaissance at Chaemachi and encountered 600 Cossacks. After a brisk engagement the Russians retreated losing heavily.

The Japanese lost one killed and three wounded.

The cruiser Chitose while searching for a wireless telegraph station on the Liaotishan promontory reports hearing a series of explosions at Port Arthur, evidently indicating the blasting for new batteries.

The Japanese are employing shell divers to discover mines in the vicinity of Talienwan.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

There is increasing anxiety at St. Petersburg regarding the situation on the Manchurian frontier. Owing to the restlessness of the Chinese troops it is feared that General Ma will lose control of the forces under his command.

Reuter wires from Chifu that arrivals from Dalny report that the Japanese Army has been re-inforced and is advancing on Port Arthur along both coasts of the Peninsula and that the Division on the East Coast fought a battle on the 3rd instant fifteen miles from the fortress, but the result is not known.

The Japanese are utilising Dalny as a base and are landing fresh troops there.

LATER.

The Russian Consul at Chifu reports that a Japanese vessel, not certain whether a man-of-war or merchantman, has been sunk by a mine at Talienwan.

All correspondents at St. Petersburg unite in affirming that General Kuropatkin has ordered a southward movement to relieve Port Arthur.

Some critics suggest that this unanimity is intentional and intended to conceal a general retreat northward which a strong rear-guard is demonstratively covering.

Telegrams, dated Colombo June 6, state :—

News from Hongkong states that 15,000 Russians advanced from Haichang and Liaoyang towards Fengshuiling and were surprised and attacked at Tatungling Pass by 30,000 Japanese. The Russian casualties were over 4,000, and nearly 1,000 surrendered.

The 2nd Japanese Division has passed through Haiyen.

The Russians have removed the railway between Tasichao and Kaichow.

The Russians at Mukden are making bridges of boats over the Munghiangtsze River.

Under an escort of battleships and cruisers a number of transports has arrived a few miles northwest of the mouth of the Yalu River. The troops were landed without opposition near Takushan.

Fifty miles of the Seoul-Wiju Railway, from the capital to Kaisong, will be opened shortly.

H. M. S. Espiegle with the object of avoiding international complications, is waiting at Chingwantao for news from the British Consul of the actual evacuation of Niuchwang before proceeding thither. The residents fear that the Russians will cut the telegraph wires in the event of the Japanese approach, and thus cause undue delay. Only sixty foreign civilians are capable of bearing arms in Niuchwang. It is reported that there are eight thousand Hunghuses in the native city prepared to loot the foreign settlements

The Russians at Port Arthur have laid mines around the arsenal, etc., and set up barriers, in the streets. Every night, at seven, the barriers are closed, no one being allowed to pass under danger of death.

A mass meeting was held at Tokio of Japanese and foreigners. Over a thousand were present, and it was resolved that the war is unconnected with any religious differences or racial distinctions, but is being waged for the security of Japan, the permanent peace of the Far East and in the interests of the justice, humanity and civilization of the World.

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon by the Japanese Consul in Bombay, from his Government :—

Admiral Togo reports : The fifth destroyer flotilla while engaged in blockading Port Arthur at 7-40 p.m. on the 4th instant, witnessed one of the enemy's gun-boats of the Gilyak type blown up and sunk in front of Chengtanshan, probably by our mines. Another Russian gun-boat, together with destroyers and steam-launches, that appeared to have been engaged in clearing mines from outside Port Arthur, hastily fled inside.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 21st.—The newspaper correspondents on the steamer "Fawan" have been informed that the Japanese intend to storm and capture Port Arthur at the earliest date, in the event of Russia sending her Baltic fleet to the Far East.

London, May 22nd.—Preparations for despatching the Baltic fleet to the Far East are proceeding with great vigour.

The fleet will probably leave in two divisions and proceed by different routes to a secret rendezvous.

SOMETIMES two mothers have disputed for one infant. It seldom happens that a grown-up son has to choose between two mothers. A young man named Santini, who had grown up as the son of a baths proprietor and his wife, who had documents to attest the legitimacy of their parentage, recently had laid before him documents to prove that another woman was his mother, and that she had been compelled to abandon him in his infancy. The necessity of choosing between the two mothers was too much for Santini. He poisoned himself with carbolic acid.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPORTED CESSION OF THE PHILIPPINES TO JAPAN.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A report current at St Petersburg pointing to the eventual cession of the Philippines to Japan is emphatically contradicted at Washington.

THE TANGIER AFFAIR.

Arrival of Spanish Warships.

The Spanish battleships Namancia and Pelayo and the cruiser Cisneros have gone to Tangier.

THE KING'S VISIT TO KIEL

In view of the efforts of the German Press to represent King Edward's visit to Kiel as a political move of Great Britain which is anxious to secure the friendship of Germany on the Bismarckian principle of re insurances, the "Times" emphatically declares that the visit is dictated solely by consideration of international courtesy and family relationship and has no political motive.

It is believed that the "Times" in this reflects the official view of the matter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. Egypt, with English Mail of the 27th ultimo left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

A SERGEANT-MAJOR'S SUICIDE.

SEQUEL TO A MILITARY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JUNE 4.

Sergt-Major C. J. Kirkby, attached to the Nilgiri Volunteers, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver through the temple. It appears that he was the subject of a Court of Enquiry, and quite lately he went down to Madras in order to consult Mr. Eardley Norton, the well-known barrister-at-law.

Yesterday he told a friend of his : "I have committed two blunders, but I will rectify both of them to-day. He ordered a tonga in order to go to Ooty, and while he was supposed to be getting ready he committed suicide. The usual inquest was held, and the dead was attributed to temporary insanity.

Three letters were found written by deceased, one addressed to his wife, the other to the President of the Court of Enquiry and a third to the Adjutant of the Nilgiri Volunteers. The contents of these letters have not transpired,

Great sympathy is felt for the widow and family of deceased, one of whom is a corporal in the Middlesex Regiment. The deceased was a steady, intelligent and hardworking soldier. He was living at the Wellington Depot where the tragedy took place,

OOTACAMUND, JUNE 6.

Sergeant-Major Kirkby, Nilgiri Volunteers, shot himself at Willington on Saturday morning.

An important military enquiry, ordered by his Excellency Lord Kitchener, had been going on here for some days, Sergt.-Major Kirkby being concerned in the same.

The enquiry was kept so secret that it is impossible to obtain any particulars.

Sergt-Major Kirkby was very popular here, being connected with the Volunteers for the last fifteen years.

COONOOR, JUNE 6.

The funeral of the late Sergeant-Major C. J. Kirkby took place yesterday. Over a hundred non-commissioned officers and men and a posse of the Volunteers attended, the Middlesex Regiment forming the firing party. The Durham band played the Dead March. The Rev. Mr. Welchman, the Chaplain, conducted the service.

In his letter to his wife, deceased said the Court of Enquiry told on him, and he did not know what he would do to himself. He addressed another letter to the President of the Court of Enquiry who tried him three days before, but the contents are unknown.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

It has been decided that the maximum age at which officers of the British Service may be admitted to the Indian Army shall in future be 26 years. Candidates from Corps serving out of India will now be accepted up to the age of 24 years for appointment as supernumeraries to battalions in India. Brevet-Major Lord Bentinck, 9th Lancers, has been appointed Inspector of the Cavalry School at Netheravon.

The following officers have been appointed supernumeraries to British Battalions with a view to qualifying for admission to the Indian Army, and are posted as below :—2nd-Lieutenants Graham, Manchester Regimeut, and Fawcett, Hampshire Regiment, to the Dorsetshire Regiment and Power, East Surreys, to the Gordon Highlanders.

The Rev. T. E. Cole, Chaplain of Darjeeling, has been appointed Chaplain for the British troops in Tibet.

Two extra Companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers for Lebong go from Benares where they will be replaced by two Companies of West Riding Regiment from Dum Dum.

The following units have been ordered to be held in readiness for despatch to Sikkim on receipt of orders from the Army head-quarters :—Two sections No. 27 Mountain Battery, Abbottabad, No. 1 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, 19th Punjabis, Ferozepore, 33rd Punjabis, Jubbulpore.

Twelve months' English pay of rank has been granted to Lieutenant Reinhold, 27th Punjabis, for a wound received in action in Somaliland in January last.

Depots of British cavalry and infantry regiments mobilised for service will in future be left in command of acting Pay-masters ; an additional officer will thus be set free for service.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Majors Staveley and Longfield, 4th and 31st Batteries, R. G. A. respectively.

Major F. M. Close, R. G. A. has been posted to No. 90 Company.

Lieut. Sutton has been posted on promotion from No. 1 Mountain Battery to No. 6 Company, R. G. A.

Lieut. Tanner No. 89 Company is posted on promotion to No. 102 Company R. G. A.

Lieut-Colonel C. M. Fitzgerald, Indian Army retires from service on 1st July next.

THE United States is rich in its phosphate districts specially that one which stretches along the Atlantic Coast, through the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Western Tennessee. The greater number of the 478 artificial fertiliser factories of the Union are engaged in working up this stone, called phosphat-rock. The greater portion of the phosphates come from Tennessee, which exported in the eight years ending in 1902, 2,200,000 tons of this product.

POLO TOURNAMENT IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The Polo tournament commenced here to-day in the presence of a large gathering including Lord Kitchener.

In the first match, the 12th Lancers met and defeated the Patiala team after a splendid game, the scores being, 12th Lancers, 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries, and Patiala one goal and 4 subsidiaries.

In the second match the Commander-in-Chief's team defeated the Bengal Cavalry by 9 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 3 goals.

GENERAL SIR C. EGERTON GOES HOME.

General Sir C. Egerton left Aden on the 3rd instant for England.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING IN MADRAS.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

MADRAS, JUNE 6.

Shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday a two storeyed building which had almost reached completion on the China Bazaar road near Pachaiyappa's College collapsed suddenly. The building was one in which Messrs. Wahab and Co. intended to start business as general merchants shortly. The debris indicated that the upper flat which comprised a deal of heavy material, gave way first, coming down heavily upon the lower flat and bringing it down also, of the surrounding walls the facade alone remained, the latter displaying a huge crack. It is reported that twenty persons were working within the building when it collapsed. If true it is a mystery how they managed to escape. Three men remain to be accounted for and these are supposed to be buried under the debris.

THE EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.

REPORT OF MR. E. CECIL'S COMMITTEE.

THE "Times" publishes a resume of the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed in May of last year "to consider the best means of providing for the conveyance of the mails to and from the East and Australasia on the expiration of the existing contracts with the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company." The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the best means of conveying the Eastern and Australian mails when the P. and O. and Orient contracts expire in 1905 will in view of the decision of the Australian Government against coloured labour, be determined by asking for sectional and through tenders for mail services to begin in 1908.

The committee adopt the view that competitive tenders are for the national benefit, and that these could be most readily obtained by inviting them not merely for the service as a whole but for each of the following component sections:—

A. India.—One weekly service or two alternating fortnightly services—(I) between a port of South of Europe and Bombay, via Aden, in each direction, (II.) between the port of Aden and Kurrachee in each direction.

B. Straits Settlements and China.—One fortnightly service or two alternating four-weekly services—(I) (a) between a port of South Europe and Hong Kong, via Aden, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore, in each direction, (b) ditto with extension to Shanghai ; (II) (a) between Colombo and Hong Kong via Penang and Singapore, in each direction (b) ditto with extension to Shanghai;(III) (as) between Madras and Hong Kong via Penang and Singapore, in each direction, connecting with London-Bombay mail service, (b) ditto with extension to Shanghai ; (IV) (a) between Singapore and Hong Kong (b) ditto with extension to Shanghai.

C. Australia.—One fortnightly service or two alternating four-weekly services—(I)(a)from a port of the United Kingdom, calling at a port of South Europe to Aden, Colombo, Fremantle and Adelaide and vice versa, (b) ditto with extension to Melbourne and Sydney, and vice versa, (c) ditto with extension to Melbourne, Sydney, and Pinkenba and vice versa ; (II.) (a) from a port of South Europe to Aden, Colombo, Fremantle, and Adelaide, and vice versa, (b) ditto with extension to Melbourne and Sydney, and vice versa, (c) ditto with extension to Melbourne, Sydney, and Pinkenba, and vice versa ; (III,) from a port of the United Kingdom calling at a port of South Europe and Aden, to Colombo, and vice versa (IV.) from a port of South Europe to Aden and Colombo, and vice versa ; (V.) (a) from Aden to Colombo, Fremantle, and Adelaide, and vice versa, (b) ditto with extension to Melbourne, and Sydney, and Pinkenba,and vice versa; (VI.) (a) from Colombo to vice versa, (c) ditto with extension to Melbourne, Sydney, and Fremantle and Adelaide, and vice versa, (b) ditto with extension to Melbourne and Sydney, and vice versa., (c) ditto with extension to Melbourne, Sydney and Pinkenba, and vice versa.

Even in the case of the whole service the committee suggest that, in view of encouraging competition, tenders should be invited for two alternating fortnightly services, in addition to tenders for one weekly service for Bombay, and that similarly tenders should be invited for two alternating four-weekly services to and from China and Australia in addition to tenders for one fortnightly service. The services of the P. and O. Company in carrying mails are freely recognised ; but the committee point out that the excellence of these services, however great, cannot suffer by the test of public tender, and that moreover, effective competition would probably not be forthcoming if tenders were called for immediately inasmuch as shipowners or shipping companies intending to compete often need two or three years to build the requisite ships and make arrangements, should their tenders be accepted. With regard to length of time for which a mail contract should generally be made, the committee prefer seven years ; but they add that, if an extension to 10 years involved a substantial reduction of the subsidy, that term should be considered.

The principle embodied in the resolution passed at the conference of Colonial Premiers in 1902, that in all new contracts provisions should be inserted to prevent excessive freight charges, or any preference in favour of foreigners, was acted upon last year in a general clause in the agreement between his Majesty's Government and the Cunard Steamship Company. But the committee prefer a more specific clause to make the provision as to undue preference thoroughly effective, and they suggest the following for the consideration of the Government :—

The company shall not, in relation to the conveyance of persons or goods by vessels carrying mails, give or agree for any undue preference to traders of other customers or persons outside the United Kingdom and the possessions and dependencies of the British Crown over traders, customers, and persons in the said United Kingdom, possessions, and dependencies. The President of the Board of Trade may receive and by himself or an arbitrator appointed by him determine, in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, complaints of breach of the preceding condition, and give directions for compliance with the said condition.

Sir Thomas Blomefield, the member of the committee representing the Board of Trade was instructed to dissent from the procedure for arbitration suggested in this clause ; but all the other members of the committee felt that the matter was essentially one which ought to be taken up by the Board of Trade.

The committee were informed that the P. and O. Company gives to certain booking agencies a reduction of five per cent on the value of the tickets by way of commission and they consider it desirable that in the case of Government passengers the Government should receive a similar reduction of rates but they see no advantage in obtaining that reduction merely by increase of the mail subsidy. They also think that officers in his Majesty's service booking their passages directly from the company should be allowed the same reduction as that given to Government passengers. As to the best means of conveying the Eastern and Australian mails, in consequence of the decision of the Australian Legislature to make no mail contract with shipping companies employing coloured labour, the committee state that they have been partly led to recommend an extension of the P. and O. contract for three years, so as to give all shipowners and companies an ample opportunity of considering the new conditions with a view to tendering and building new ships if required.

The report is signed by Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P. (chairman), Mr. H. Burton Forman, Sir John Anderson (now Governor of the Straits Settlements), Mr. F. C. Holliday, Mr. E. A. Doran, Mr. S. J. Graff, Mr. W. E. Smith, and Sir Thomas Blomefield, and is dated Jan. 22, 1904.

THE HILL STATION CRICKET SEASON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE hill station cricket season is now in full swing and there has been much that will interest lovers of the game in the matches of the past few weeks. Ootacamund, it is pleasant to reflect, after having been practically indifferent to the attractions of cricket for a period of over twelve months has been aroused out of its apathy by the example and keenness of the new honorary secretary for cricket and the present season bids fair to be one of the busiest and most enjoyable, the Queen of hill stations has experienced for years. Already more matches have been played this season than during the whole of last season, and decidedly more interest has attached to the games played so far than has been the case for some years. Quite a number of well-known players are up at Ooty this year, and when represented at full strength the station can place a very formidable eleven in the field. Among the best known of those who have donned flannels, I notice the names of the following :—Major R. H. Dewing, the old Brightonian, W. W. Phillips who is showing better form with the bat this season than ever, Capt. B. E. A. Manson who had the distinction of being selected to play for the Bombay Presidency against the Parsees last year, Captain J. S. Unthank who is batting and bowling well this year and has shown a great improvement on his Eton form, R. Simpson, the well-known Madras player, Major E. W. M. Norie the old Fettesian, C. Morrison who is in deadly form with the ball and is batting extremely well, A. B. Jackson and R. L. Kindersley.

Besides the above-mentioned players C. T. Studd and K. Seshachari are also at Ooty, but the famous old Cantab has not donned flannels yet, while the crack wicket-keeper's appearances have been confined to two matches in one of which he made over 50 runs and in the other 45 not out. The matches in Ootacamund were between teams representing Wellington, the Durham Light Infantry, and the Town Club, and the Civil vs. Military. All furnished some good cricket but were subordinated in point of interest to the annual match between Ooty and Bangalore, which contrary to expectation resulted in a win for the Bangaloreans by the small margin of 24 runs. On paper there can be no question that the Ooty eleven was the strongest, as with the exception of Studd, Kindersley and Seshachari, all the players mentioned above played for the station. The Ooty team, who curiously enough made exactly the same total in both innings, viz. 182, did not do nearly as well with the bat as their supporters reasonably expected from such a strong batting side. A glance at the scores, however, reveals the fact that three of the best bats in the team, Dewing, Manson, and Uthank did next to nothing and that these three men should have failed in the same match was decidedly unfortunate for Ooty. The men who made runs were Major Norie whose double contribution—27 and 69—was the best in the match, Jackson (23 and 35), Morrison (10 and 43 not out), Simpson (21 and 10), and Phillips who made 43 in the first innings. They found Captain R. F. Standage the most difficult bowler and his figures, four wickets for 26 runs, were the best in the match. Captain Copeland, another medico, also bowled well especially in the first innings of Ooty when he took six wickets for 62 runs. The batting of the Bangalore team was very even, nearly every one coming off in one or the other innings, but the chief credit for the victory belongs to two members of the I. C. S., L. G. Moore and L. T. Harris.

The first-named played a great game in the second innings for 55 not out, the second highest score in the match, a performance which, there is not a shadow of doubt, turned an almost certain defeat into victory. Harris besides playing an invaluable not out innings at the first time of asking was extremely useful with the ball, clean bowling Dewing in the first innings and Phillips and Manson in the second and thus disposing of the three most dangerous batsmen. A feature of the match was the appearance of Sir James Bourdillon in the Bangalore team. The old Harrovian is a very keen cricketer and has done a lot of good for the game in Bengal and will be found a great acquisition in Madras Presidency cricket circles. Before turning to the doings of other hill station cricketers, it may not be amiss to offer congratulations to E.H.D. Sewell, himself an old Ootacamund player, on his splendid performance for London County vs. Surrey in the opening first-class match of the season. Madras cricketers will be delighted to learn of his success, especially those who knew him in the later nineties of whom there are not a few still in the Presidency. To score 181 in an innings in first class cricket is an achievement that any batsman no matter, how great, might will be proud of and in Sewell's case the performance is a particularly gratifying one, as it enables him to claim his first century in an important match and moreover shows that he possesses all the ability that good judges of the game claim for him despite two indifferent seasons. The match was a great personal triumph for Sewell in more ways than one, as in the first innings of Surrey, he caught four batsmen and ran out a fifth with a smart return to the wicket-keeper. He also had the satisfaction of obtaining his first wicket this season, his victim being Stendwick. Now that the old Bedfordian has got into his stride, I hope to record other centuries from his bat this season.

Judging from the number of well-known cricketers who are up at Simla this season and the number of fixtures that have been arranged, the old traditions of Simla cricket will be kept up. Several old names will be missed among them; those of Captain C. Wigram and J. B. Wood, but in their places there are such exponents of the game as S. M. Robinson, the Lahore all-round player, Captain M. E. McConaghey, the old Cliftonian, Captain F. G. Smallwood, Captain A. B. Stokes, Major W. C. Walton, H. Hensman, J. H. Evans, R. Mitchell, Captain H. C. Laverton, General J. Speas, the old Hampshire county player, E. L. French, the old Marlburian and best wicket-keeper "up north" and several others. The opening match of the season between the Simla C. C. and the Volunteers does not call for any special comment, the fixture being confined to one day and the play being unmarked by any special feature of interest, but the two succeeding fixtures between the Simla C. C. and the Black Watch, and Simla C. C. and Outstations to each of which two days were devoted deserve passing mention. The Black Watch can point to one of the strongest regimental teams in India and won the Punjab commission cup this year and were only prevented, for want of a few minutes on the second day, of a victory, Simla being 21 runs behind and the two last batsmen being together. The scoring in this match was not very high the Black Watch totals being 135 and 160, and Simla's totals 134 and 140 for 9 wickets. But four men greatly distinguished themselves with the bat, Lieutenant R. A. Bulloch for the Black Watch whose double contribution 55 and 29 was the highest aggregate in the match, and R. Mitchell (13 and 62), Capt. McConaghey (52 and 8), and S. M. Robinson (33 and 38) who were the only double figure contributors to the Simla totals. The bowling honours were evenly divided, Sidney Robinson, Hensman, and Walton for Simla taking seven, seven and four wickets respectively, and Laverton, Hamilton, and Murray taking eight, five and six respectively for the Black Watch. For the match with the Outstations, Simla placed a very strong batting side in the field including General J. Speas, E. L. French, F. G. Smallwood, H. C. Laverton, M. E. McConaghey, J. M. Robinson, A. B. Stokes, R. Mitchell and Major Todd.

I do not think I err, when I say that this side presents a more formidable array of batting talent than any side that has represented Simla since 1899 when Wigram, Wood, French, Rickett's, Browning, Turner, and Roome were all in the team together. The bowling too was by no means to be despised with Laverton Robinson, Mitchell and Smallwood all available. The Outstations was also a strong batting side and included H. Etlinger, the old Marlburian than whom it would be hard to find a more consistent batsman in India, C. W. Lyon who played for Derbyshire in 1902, C. C. Marshall who performed well in Calcutta cricket last season R. A. Bulloch, E. O. Lewin, the old Wykehamist, and F. E. W. Venning Matches at Simla this season have unfortunately been interrupted by heavy hail storms and this, perhaps the most important fixture of the season, was quite spoiled through this cause. As far as play went, H. Etlinger's 65 for Outstations was the chief feature of the first day when 137 runs were scored for the loss of six wickets. C. C. Marshall (30) and R. H. Bulloch (25) gave the old Marlburian useful assistance, but C. H. Lyon who went in first with Marshall had no opportunity of showing his form, being badly run out a few minutes after the start. The second day's play, there being an interval of a day between the two days, saw the Outstations' innings finished off for 215, C. R. B. Henderson, the old Rugbeian and L. Stuart making a great stand for the last wicket and putting on over 50 runs after the four previous wickets had fallen for a few runs. Of the Simla bowlers Laverton and Robinson who captured five and three wickets respectively did best. The Simla team collapsed in most surprising fashion before the bowling of R. M. Logan and F. E. W. Venning who divided the wickets in the first innings. Both these young bowlers are new to Indian cricket and this was their first important match on Indian soil. Both had good school records as all-round players and will doubtless make great names for themselves next cold weather. Another player in this match who was making his debut was E. O. Lewin, the old Wykehamist, who came out to India with the 72nd Battery, R. A. He is a batsman of the hard hitting type and probably one of the best of his kind in India. But to revert to the match, Simla gave a miserable display and were all out for 68, Captain F. G. Smallwood (14 not out), R. Mitchell (16), and Captain Laverton (11) alone making double figure scores. In the follow-on a vastly different display was given and to Captain F. G. Smallwood must be given the chief credit for this happy change of fortune. Going in first this fine batsman knocked up 101 out of 206 for three wickets when play ceased and the match had to be left drawn, Mitchell, Laverton, French, and Stokes who were all in with Smallwood reached double figures, French (33), Stokes (24 not out), and Mitchell (20) all being seen to advantage. To Captain Smallwood has fallen the honour of making the first century of the hill station season, no other batsman, despite the number of matches played up to date at Ootacamund, Simla, Darjeeling, Naini Tal, Kailana, Mussoorie and Lansdowne, having accomplished the feat. C. R. B. Henderson kept wicket in good style for the Outstations.

Turning to recent doings at Darjeeling, one is immediately struck by the plethora of well known cricketers who are at the Bengal summer-head quarters this year. To give only the names of the more prominent players, I notice the following have done well in matches up to date :—A. O. Hewitt, Cyril Hogg, D. S. Murray, the old Malvernian, Captain P. A. Turner, the old Cheltonian, J. T. Uzialli the old Marlburian, Captain S. F. Legge, Captain C. A. H. Palairet, Captain R. K. Healing, the old Cheltonian, and Captain J. L. Fisher, the old Harrovian, whose first season in India it is. The last named is a very fine bowler and was in the Harrow XI of 1894 in which year he headed the bowling averages with 17 wickets for eight and a half runs apiece. He is also a run-getting bat. With Turner, Murray, Fisher, Hewitt, Uzielli, Healing, Cyril, Hogg and Mytton all available, Darjeeling can this year place a side in the field equal in all points of the game to any other hill station team.

The Naini Tal season is usually an interesting one by reason of the number of cricketers to be found there during the hot weather. This year the most prominent players are W. B. Pailey, the old Wellingtonian, who batted and bowled so well for the Gurkha Brigade team last cold weather, Captain H. L. W. Norrington, the old Cliftonian, Captain N. W. Barlow, Moncrieff-Smith, and Burnaby.

Mahableshwar, the Bombay Elysium was the scene of an interesting match the other day, between teams representing the Europeans and natives of the station, Colonel E.H. Hazelton, an old Madras cricketer, captained the former team and Dr. M. E. Pavri, the well known Parsee captain, skippered the natives whose team included five of the young Baroda princes. After a close and exciting finish, the natives won the match by 2 runs, a result chiefly due to Pavri who scored 45 out of the total of 98 and captured five wickets. C. D. G. Lyon, the old Wellingtonian, was the only batsman who made over 20 runs for the Europeans. Captain E. H. Bayford bowled very successfully taking seven wickets.

REFUSAL TO COMPLETE A PURCHASE.

A HOUSE SAID TO BE HAUNTED.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard the suit brought by Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and Rushpadant Moreshwar Anja, the former, a law student, and the latter, an artist, residing in a house in Cowasjee Patel Street, against Meeya Saheb Abdoolally Meeya Saheb Sarafally, a stationer, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be decreed specifically to perform his contract of 13th May 1903, and pay to the plaintiffs the purchase money, the latter undertaking simultaneously with such payment to execute all proper and necessary documents transferring the property to the defendant etc. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Jamsedjee and Rustomjee appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

The first plaintiffs on behalf of himself and his brother, the second plaintiff as administrators of one Manekbai, widow of Manmohun Luxmonjee entered into an agreement on the 13th May 1903, to sell to the defendant a house situated at the junction of Nagdevi and Bibi Jan Streets, for the sum of Rs. 22,700. After the agreement was entered into, certain correspondence passed between the attorneys of the parties from which it would seem that the defendant was unwilling to complete the transaction and raised frivolous objections and eventually refused to complete the sale without assigning any valid reason for his refusal. The plaintiffs had now obtained an order of the Court authorising and sanctioning the sale to the defendant, who, however, refused to complete the purchase. Plaintiffs were ready to carry out their part of the contract and to execute all necessary conveyances to effect the transfer of the property to the defendant and to give him a good title so it; and they submitted that the defendant's refusal to pay the purchase money and complete the contract was both wrongful and unjustifiable.

The defendant admitted having entered into the agreement, but denied raising frivolous objections against completing it. At the time the agreement was entered into, the plaintiffs had concealed from him certain matters regarding a notice having been served on them by the Municipality, also, that the house was supposed to be haunted. Prior to the agreement the plaintiffs had a notice served on them by the Municipality requiring the carrying out of extensive alterations which involved the setting back of the house to the regular line of the street. Owing to the superstition attaching to the house, the defendant could not let it, except to persons of a low and undesirable class. The refusal to carry out the agreement was, under the circumstances neither wrongful nor unjustifiable and the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief they sought.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

LORD CURZON AND THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Defence Committee was held at the Foreign Office on Friday morning May 20th, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. Brodrick, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Earl Roberts being among those present. Lord Curzon arrived about the time of the meeting, and it is understood says the "Pall Mall Gazette" that the committee is taking advantage of his presence in London to discuss with him matters relative to Indian defence.

NEARLY two years have now gone by since the falling of the Campanile at Venice, and the day is still far off when the golden angel which once topped it shall again shine above the lagoons. At the time, as may be remembered, this desirable consummation was looked for within two or three years. So distant is it still, however, that the driving in of the piles which are to act as the foundation of the new tower is not yet completed. This operation, which is done by the primitive hand machine instead of by the more modern use of steam, still affords perennial joy to the idle part of the Venetian populace. The workmen have now fitted their operations with a song, which has become highly popular. The words are as follows : "Per San Marco eh !—quattro bote eh !—che stanote eh !—non ghe luna eh !" Each 'eh ?' is timed to correspond with the fall of the pile-driver.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Price of Cotton.

AMERICAN TRADE MARKS LAW.

AUSTRALIA AND COTTON GROWING.

LONDON, MAY 20.

AT the present time the contentions of cotton bulls and bears are of more than usual interest. Bulls and bears are accustomed to differ in their views on all the subjects affecting trade or supply or tendencies of markets, but on the question of figures it is not very common to see such divergent positions as are just now maintained with some show of reason on both sides. Thus the bulls argue that from the end of April last year the trade of the world took 2,050,000 bales of American cotton, and ran the Liverpool stock down to 43,740 bales of American on the 16th October. The amount of American brought into sight to April 30 last was 520,000 bales less than last year. The stock of American at the ports and interior towns was then only 556,000, and if allowance be made for as much more to come into sight by 1st September that will only make 1,120,000, and leave, say, 900,000 bales for the trade of the world. Or, if we take the visible supply of American on April 30 as 1,760,000 and put 200,000 on one side for stocks at the end of the season, we have only 1,500,000 plus what may come into sight between April 30 and September 1 to supply all the requirements of the trade of the world to the end of the season. Bulls look for some revival of trade, and say that such a position means an uncomfortable scarcity and more restriction of consumption than the trade looks for, or a squeeze later in the year. The bear argument meets these statements in various ways. If the bears say only 556,000 bales more of American cotton are to come into sight, then it follows that the present crop is only 10,000,000 bales. If so, and if, as the bulls assume, the consumption from now forward is on last year's basis, of course there must be a deficiency. For that is only an elaborate way of saying that 10,000,000 bales cannot supply a demand for 10,945,000 the number required last year. Bears argue, however, that such a position is absurd, because in no case can the trade this season use up more cotton than is grown. They insist further that the crop is 10,300,000 to 10,40,000 bales and that the trade demand will not be more than 10,000,000 to 10,200,000 for the whole season.

To this the bull answer is that the takings to April 30 were 8,233,000, so that something like 2,000,000 will in any case be wanted. "Very good," say the bears ; "we have a visible supply of 1,760,000 bales on April 30, and may count on 800,000 to 900,000 bales more to come into sight." But the bears have much more to say, and as this part of their argument touches the Liverpool position it naturally has a greater interest. They draw attention to the remarkable effect last season of the large export trade which went on from Liverpool to the Continent. Thus from 1st June last year to 28th August the export of American cotton was 118,000 bales, whilst the import of American cotton during that period was only 121,000. This can be readily proved by reference to the weekly returns, and it means that the stock of American cotton in Liverpool on the 3rd June was all that was available last year for Lancashire for the last three months of the season. On the 3rd June, 1903, there were 522,000 American bales in Liverpool, and with the short time policy in the Lancashire cotton trade that quantity sufficed. This year no one, so far as we know, looks for an export of American cotton from Liverpool to the Continent on anything like last summer's scale, and the bears believe that the imports will be about four times as large as last season's after June 1. Therefore they contend that from June 1 the comparative statistical position must change gradually and greatly in favour of Lancashire, and we shall run on to August 31 with a stock of American cotton larger by 300,000 bales than the stock last year, presuming that short time continues. According to the bears, then, the position both of trade and of supply by no means justifies the prices now ruling ; whilst according to the bulls the present or higher rates are fully warranted. It remains to be seen as time passes which set of arguments proves the best founded.

Two important amendments to the existing American law regarding patents and trade marks are before Congress. Neither is at all likely to obtain assent this session, but both are favourably spoken of as likely to become law on some future occasion. The first amendment is to extend the term of a patent beyond the original period of limitation where no adequate reward for the invention has been received by the inventor. The present law provides that if the Commissioner of Patents considers the application meritorious the term may be extended for seven years provided that the period of the extension added to that of the original patent shall not exceed 21 years. It is proposed to modify this law in several important particulars. Instead of seven years' extension the new proposal would give 17 years from the expiration of the first term. This gives an aggregate of 34 years instead of 21 as at present. The reluctance of the Commissioner of Patents to grant extensions under the present laws has prevented the filing of many applications. But if this amendment be accepted by Congress it will have two results. In the first place the Commissioner of Patents will find it more in the line of his legal duty to be lenient in considering applications for extention ; and, in the second place, such applications will greatly increase in number.

The second amendment is for the registration and protection of trade marks used in inter-State commerce, which are not now protected, and for the similar protection of trade marks employed in commerce with insular possessions of the United States. An anomaly of the present law is that it affords protection to such trade marks only as are used in commerce with foreign nations or with the Indian tribes, and does not cover the much more important class employed in trade between the States. The bill proposes materially to reduce the present fees for trade marks. In the protection of the trade marks owned by foreigners the bill requires that persons not domiciled in the United State shall designate by notice in writing, filed in the Patent Office, some person residing within the United States on whom process or notice of proceedings affecting the right of ownership of the trade mark may be served. Another interesting feature of the bill provides for the re-enactment in an amended form of section 11 of the Dingley Tariff Act, which stipulates that no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any Custom house of the United States. Lastly, it is proposed to transfer the Bureau of Trade Marks from the Patent Office to the Department of Commerce and Labour. It is thought that this last proposal is likely to be recommended by the President in his next Message to Congress.

The question as to whether cotton can be grown profitably in Australia by white labour continues to elicit conflicting answers in the Australian press, and it would appear that a heavy burden of proof lies with those who affirm that it can. But some of them do not lack confidence. Captain H. Vere Barclay, a well-known Australian explorer, who has spent years on the northern coasts, is quoted by the "Melbourne Age" as an enthusiastic believer in their suitability both for cotton and for white settlers. In the neighbourhood of Port Darwin, he says, there are now hundreds of acres of self-sown cotton on the flats within a few miles of the coast. "The remarkable thing about this cotton is the fact that it ripens and the pod bursts in the dry season, or in the coolest part of the year. In other countries cotton generally ripens in the wet or hot season. My contention is that in the cool season at any rate, when the principal work is necessary, there is a magnificent field for white labour—men, women, and children. The economical production of cotton depends entirely upon the possibility of getting a sufficient supply of suitable labour to pick the pods after they burst. I believe that it would pay for the vessels employed to carry

away the cotton crops to also carry the labour, but I am sure that having once had experience of the country, numbers of people would make their homes there. The climate is altogether different to that of the South Australian desert, and is by no means as hot as it is in many parts of Northern Queensland. Except in the wet season, the air is exceptionally dry, and during ten months in the year no part of Australia is better adapted to white labour. I lived there for years, and never enjoyed better health. On the Barclay tablelands you could run a plough 400 miles in a straight line through soil that would grow almost anything, including wheat." All this is very well; but if the labourers are to be brought just in time for the harvest and taken away with the crop, who is going to do the ploughing and sowing and chopping and clearing and all the other necessary operations which occupy the American negro for so many months of the year?

"It is a very generally conceived opinion," says the "Egyptian Gazette," that "on the transformation of lands on the Ibrahimieh Canal from basin to perennial irrigation the cultivation of sugar will give way largely to that of cotton. The "Gazette" is rather sceptical about it, but, anyhow, the Sugar Company, which has the greatest interest in the matter, has decided to take special means to preserve sufficient land under sugar for its necessities. The Ibrahimieh Ploughing Company, which is subsidiary to the Sugar Company, will plough land for the fellaheen at a cheap rate on condition that a certain proportion of land is planted with sugar every year. About 350,000 feddans are available, and only 28,000 would be required to keep the sugar factories employed. The remainder may be put into cotton, the cultivation of which will be encouraged by the new company in so far that they are providing ginning factories and stores. Neither the Ploughing Company nor "Sucreries et Raffineries, says the "Gazette," the has the capital necessary for the financing of the fellaheen, which is part of the regular business of the cotton-ginners of Lower Egypt, but it is proposed to overcome this difficulty by the issue of warrants to certify the storage of cotton which will enable the fellah to obtain advances from any of the local banks. It is not proposed that the new company should aim at a high rate of profit, as its main object is to ensure the safety of the sugar industry, and most of the capital will no doubt be held by the Sugar Company's shareholders. We may agree with the "Gazette" that the scheme as detailed above appears to us to be both an ingenious and sound one, and we have no doubt that it will amply insure the Sucreries against any possibility of running short of sugar cane. It is encouraging, too, to find the increase of Egyptian cotton a formidable probability.

A Havana correspondent, writing on May 2, speaks of "a large English cotton company" which has acquired lands in the neighbourhood of Bahia Honda and is planting 150 acres with long-staple cotton. A much larger acreage would have been planted this year, but for the fact that ploughing teams were almost unobtainable owing to the demand for them by sugar-cane planters. In the same district cotton gins have already been established on the Marenza estate, and it is proposed next year to have 1,000 acres under cotton in this part of the island. It is also suggested that Cuba can grow oranges superior in flavour to those of Florida and that cotton and oranges can be grown advantageously together. The prospects of industrial development correspond with a very solid improvement in the financial position. "The governing committee of the Havana Board of Trade have agreed to list the bonds issued by the Cuban Provisional Government in the year 1896, and they came upon the market quoted at 108 to 109 Spanish gold, which is equivalent to par value in United States currency. Our correspondent believes that "within a very brief space those bonds will reach a price equal to, if not higher than, that of the city bonds, not only because the credit of the Republic is superior to that of the municipalities, but more particularly because they represent the first and preferred obligation of the Republic, and because by the decree of the President of April 21 they are made receivable for all kinds of securities. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Only a few months ago they were quoted on the New York market at 35 to 36.

The large consumption of iron and steel now going on in Germany is the one favourable symptom amongst a group of indications which bode no good for the prosperity of the world's iron trade this year. It is stated, in regard to the contracts entered into since January last by German producers, that 70 per cent of the quantity booked is for domestic consumption. The total sales are about the same as they were last year, but the home trade is far more important now than it was then. This is a matter of peculiar importance for German works, because the profit on domestic trade is always considerable, whereas export trade is often carried on without any profit and sometimes even at a loss. German pig-iron makers are also turning out more material than in 1903, and bid fair to beat the British production this year. It is to be noticed, however, that the increase in the consumption of German iron and steel at home has not produced any injurious effect upon our markets for crude iron in that country. On the contrary, exports of pig-iron from Great Britain to Germany are on a larger scale than usual, being up to the end of April 54,188 tons against only 33,653 tons last year, and if we take the German and Dutch figures together—which is a safer way of dealing with them,—the increase is still more marked, amounting as it does to 25,983 tons or well over 50 per cent. The fact may be commended to those who think that the prosperity of a foreign nation in any particular trade necessarily means less business for us in that trade.

RASH DRIVING.

VICTORIAS IN COLLISION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Cauty charged Babaji Luxmon, a coachman in the service of one Moosa Haji Hassum, with driving his gharry in such a rash and negligent manner as to cause injury to two ladies named Mrs. and Miss Walton. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, appeared for the complainants. Sub-Inspector Forde stated that on Saturday evening while he was doing duty in Esplanade Road, he saw a hack victoria carrying the two ladies come from Marcks and Company and enter Fuller's Road. Just then the accused's gharry was seen coming from the direction of the Apollo Bunder at a furious rate. The accused was told by a policeman to pull up but in vain. The result was that the accused's horse dashed into the hack victoria. It struck past Miss Walton's forehead, smashed a parasol which was in the hand of Mrs. Walton, and rested its head in the laps of the two ladies. Mrs. Walton jumped out to save herself and in doing so she fell, sustaining injury to both her arms. She was picked up by Mr. Forde and conveyed to Watson's Hotel. Mrs. Walton in her evidence stated that besides her parasol being smashed her hat was also damaged beyond repair and she had suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 40. She added that her nervous system had received a shock in consequence of this accident, and she and her daughter, who was also hurt, were still under medical treatment. The defence was that the collision was due to the victoriawalla's rashness in hurrying into Fuller's Road, while the accused was driving along Esplanade Road at an ordinary speed. The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 40. His Worship further ordered the amount to be paid to complainants as compensation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, June 7.

I The E E Company will parade today for Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. It is requested that, as many members as possible will try to attend, as it is proposed to signal to Khanderi.

II The following member having joined has been taken on strength of the Corps from the date and posted to No 3 Section Division No 2 Company.

Gunner F Sodar.

Company :—

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE ALLEGED CALCUTTA SWINDLE.

The Craster case was again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta on Saturday when seven witnesses were examined. Mrs Danby carrying on business under the name of Mrs. Monk, proprietress of the Grand Hotel, deposed that a Mr. Williams and Mrs. Williams stayed at the Grand Hotel, in February 1903 when Williams entrusted her with Rs 30,000 to keep. She returned all the money to Williams five or six days afterwards. She could not identify the Williams.

Bowyer the then manager of the Hotel identified the accused who, he said, asked him to keep the Rs. 30,000 for him. He gave the accused a receipt for the money which he returned to him when he left the hotel where he remained ten days so far as he remembered.

Mr. Reading, Manager of Messrs. A. Stephens and Co., jewellers, deposed to the accused purchasing certain jewellery from him to the value of Rs. 1,823.

Mr. H. Abbott, Assistant to Messrs. Sanderson and Co., Government Soliciters, said he was an attorney. His firm acted as attorneys on behalf of Mr. Cowie, and applied to the High Court for Letters of Administration in the goods of Edmond Craster Craster. Cowie purported to act on behalf of H. C. Craster. Witness said: "This (shown) is the petition presented by me. Next to it is the power of attorney given to Cowie to act on behalf power of attorney given to Cowie to act on behalf of H. C. Craster (the petition, etc., were here tendered). I produce the correspondence between H. C. Craster and my firm relative to this matter. The petition etc., were filed by me under instructions from Cowie I produce this letter and receipt from my office (shown and indensified). The letter purported to come from Bombay. All that I did in this matter was under instructions from Cowie.

Mr. Pollard recalled said: I know the handwritnig of Smalley. I see these five lettere, (shown). I believe the body of the letters to be in the handwriting of the accused, and the signature seems to be different, I can swear to the body of the letters being in the handwriting of the accused. I cannot swear to the signature, With regard to the receipt I cannot swear to the signature on it. The power of attorney annexed to the High Court record was here handed to witness and he was asked if he could speak to the accused's signature on it. He said he could not.

Some formal evidence was then recorded, and the hearing was adjourned to the 18th instant.

THE WAYS OF BENGALI STUDENTS.

The professor of the Krishnaghur College writes to a native paper—"The boys of to-day are not the boys of the good old times. Now they mix in political matters. They agitate. They resound the hall with loud cheers. They canvass. They serve as volunteers. Whenever a big Bengali political chief arrives at the Howrah or the Sealdah station, they escort him home with hip hip hurrahs—with bands playing and banners flying. Sometimes they unloose the horses of the chariot on which is seated his Majesty the Bengali Garibaldi and they themselves draw the chariot with loud heaven-rending acclamations. Whenever a political social or religious meeting is held in Calcutta you will see the students there muster strong and reign supreme—ousting the aged. It is not a henious crime to attend theatres jatras, or dancing parties. But excess of anything is bad. The theatre-going and theatre-loving students in Calcutta are not a few in number. But some of the students love theatres more than reading and writing. To some, it is a mania. At this serious crisis, most of the college and hostel authorities are also encouraging, as it were, the students for theatrical performances. Professional actors,—experts,—are not unoften engaged to teach the boys, the principles and manner of acting. Theatres are held sometimes in the college or hostel premises, and, when inconvenient, a big theatre house is engaged for the purpose. I implore the school and hostel authorities to do away with the theatres; at least for the next three years. And the guardians should also try to keep their boys under better control.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 7.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

234-04—Captain and V—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Memon Joosub Ebrahim and others

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

95-03—Crafford B and Co—Hajee Hafid Hajee Jaffer vs Gangjee Nurput Bicknell—M and M Part Heard.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabu and another vs Amerchand Madhawjee and others—Manshukhlal J and H Little and Co and Dikshit D and S Thakoredas and Co.

Commercial Causes.

102-04—Payne and Co—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Messrs Shridham and Co—Tyabjee D and Co.

712-03—Smetham B and N—Ramkissondas Balkissondas and others vs Ramjidas Dayaldas and others—Sorabjee and J

For Direction on Commissioner's Report.

217-02—Payne and Co—Halimabai Widow vs Esmail Hajee Oosman and another—Molla and M and Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

208-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutzorbhoo Gorbhandas vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co.

14-04—In person a pauper—Bai Ratanbai Widow vs Sha Versey Kheraj and others.

621-02—Manshukhlal J and H—Gordhundas Radakisson vs Vithaldas Ramdas others—M B Chothia and For Postponement Ardashir H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co.

201-03—M B Chothia—Bai Jethibai Widow vs Ma'on Dewjee and others—Chitnis and M.

118-03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bangwan vs Dhalla alias Dharam Dutt Muncharam—Edgelow G and W and Mahalakshmi

467-03—Smetham B and N—Kessawjee Isser vs Great Indian P Railway Co—Little and Co.

151-03—Payne and Co—Khia Khoshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Hunkel—Captain and V

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co

455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Short Causes.

33-04—Wadia G and Co—Mahomedaly Jewanjee and anr vs Adamjee Moosajee and others

109-03—Payne and Co—Jussa Hira and other vs Hussonalli Mulla Hakimjee and others

463-03—Kanga and P—Mia Saheb Abdulalli vs Mia Saheb Sarafally

113-04—Payne and Co—Dewjee Vussonjee and Co vs Hari Bhawoo Vishwanath

80-04—Wadia G and Co—Maneckjee Eduljee Vatcha and others vs Jagannath Persad Capoor and another

135-01—M E Vakil—Dulabdas Atmaram and anr vs Bhaidas Kallandas and another

147-04—Bicknell M and M—Shivruttoo Pragdas and another vs Fatehchand Bhawani Shah

184-01—Matubhai J and M—vs Manbhai Karimbhai vs Govindjee Veerum—Maganlal J and G

186-04—Bicknell M and M—Badrinath Prem-ukhdas and others vs Shridhar Krishna Kothavale and others—Chitnis and M Edgelow G and W and Sorabjee and J

210-04—Wadia G and Co—Maneck Chapsey and Co vs Govindjee Viram

214-04—Mansukhlal J and H—Lalje Narajee vs Bholanath Keshewlal

216-04—Inperson—Abdul Karim Hajee Ahmed vs Kassum Hajee Noor Mahomed

222-01—Payne and Co—Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram and other vs Raghunath Mukund and other—Matubhai J and M

223-01—Matubhai J and M—Bai Lakhmi alias Nani widow and another vs The Tapti Mills Ld

238-04—Matubhai J and M—Dharamsey Jaitha and Co vs Vallabhdas Morarjee and others—Inpersan

246-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Gopal as Luchmandas

254-04—Little and Co—John A Begale and another vs Khatan Jetha and others

Undefended new long cause.

57-04—Tyabjee D and Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhau Mohanlal and others

145-01—Edgelow G and Wadia—Nanabhai Nagindas Shroff vs Bholanath Keshavlal

202-04—Lhamrao and M—Wadilal Lalloo vs Bholanath Keshowlal

215-01—Inperson—Kasa Bhawan vs Lona Dali

For Judgment.

468-03—Jamsetjee and R—Vishvanath Moreshwar Auja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulally Miya Saheb Sharafally—Smetham B and N Part Heard.

Long Causes.

31-01—Khunderao S and L—Chunilal Sakalchand vs Dewan Nursey—Ardas ir H D ani Co.

168-04—Kanga and P—Mawjee Arjun and Co and anr vs Nenbai Widow and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

136-04—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Hoossein Begum Widow and others—Murza and M and Tyabjee D and Co.

281-03—Mulla and M—Luxumon Govind Nirgunday vs Elizabeth T Graham—Mirza and M.

333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manokjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K

491-03—Bhai hanker K and G—Gopalbhai Manibai and other vs Jagjiwan Narrenji—Ardeshir H D and Co.

436-02—Maganlal J and G—Jadawji Jethabhai and other vs Jooli Umerjee Keshavji—Mat bhai J and M

106-03—B Eaghavaya for Pauper—Aishabai Widow and other vs Ah ed bin Mahomed and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

124-99—Dikshit D and S—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gurde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Parajpe and others—Chitnis and M and Payne and Co and Mantri and B.

177-04—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod and anr vs Purfleshi Kison Vithal and anr—Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

735-03—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs A Readymoney and Co—Little and Co.

742-03—Mulla and M—Frank Edgar Parker vs Louisa Octavia Parker and anr—Kanga and P.

Before the PROTHONOTARY.

For Investigation of Pauperism under Rule 80 B.

41-03—Inperson—Rajbai vs Shah Hardal Tribhowandas and other—Boken ll M and M and Motilal and Co

6-04—Inperson—Chukla widow vs Ezra Abdulla—Ardeshir H D and Co

11-04—Inperson—Bibima widow vs Sonabai widow and another

14-04—Inperson—Gopikabai widow vs Harischadra Yeshwant and others

45-04—Inperson—Manicabai widow vs Martoobai widow and another

16-04—Inperson—Dwarkanath Bhasker and others vs Bhasker Rawjee Shoker

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 4th.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Gen is pleased to declare that the Director Geological Survey of India shall have the privilege of private entree to Govt House.

Mr C R Wilson offg officer in charge of the Records of the Govert of India and ex-officio Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Depart has been granted privilege leave for nineteen days with furlough on medical certificate for eleven months and twelve days in continuation with effect from the 25th May.

The services of Mr G R Clarke of the I C S are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Depart with effect from the date on which his present privilege leave expires.

H Exy the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to appoint 1st grade Assist Surg Gopal Chunder Chatterjee of the Bengal Establishment to be an Hony Assist Surg on H Ex's Personal Staff.

The services of Capt H D Pelle I M S are placed permanently at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Comm Central Prov with effect from the 19th May for employment in the Jail Department.

Mr G W Shaw I C S is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on deputation of Mr H Adamson or until further orders

The services of Major E Waller Cantonment Magist St Thomas' Mount are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as a Cant Magis

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861, 24 and 25 Vict cap 104 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Dr Asutosh Mukharji to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

The services of the Rev T E F Cole Chaplain of Darjeeling are placed at the disposal of the Military Depart

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Maj W J Bythell R E Superint 2nd grade Survey of India is appointed to officiate as Assist Survr Gen with effect from the 2nd May vice Major J M Fleming I A on leave

Mr E Vredenburg Assist Superint Geological Survey of India is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Superint with effect from the 6th April 1903 to 30th Novr 1903 inclusive vice Mr P N Datta who was appointed to officiate as Superint in Notification No 1451 dated 5th May

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the India (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902 the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to appoint Major F W Dawson of the I A Commandant of the Travancore Nayar Brigade being a European British subject to be a Justice of the Peace within the state of Travancore

Mr B M Fraser C I E a Political Agent of the 1st class is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Gwalior with effect from the 29th April (This cancels Foreign Depart notificatio nNo 623-G dated the 25th March)

Major S H Godfrey an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave

Capt R L Kennion an officiating Political Agent of the 5th class is posted temporarily as Political Agent for Dir Swat and Chitral

Capt H BeC OGrady Commandant Chitrali Scouts is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Assist Political Agent at Chitral in addition to his own duties

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Mr B R Woods offig Chief Superint of the Officee of the Comptroller C Prov is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st of May 1901 vice Mr J W Bailey retired

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Cap E C Loch 3rd Skinn's Horse is appointed to the Army Remount Departt; with effect from the 11th March

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the I A with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India Lieut Geoffrey Spencer Bull R G Ay double Co Officer 58th Vaughan's Rifles Frontier Force dated 21st April Sec Lieut Henry Byng Leapingwell 2nd Ba Border Regt; double Co Officer 97th Deccan dated 9th May

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 I A Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattched List are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India Sec Lieuts—James Gabriel Lancaster Ranking 23rd April Hubert Charlton Rome 18th Apr 1

Col H C Salater C B British Service to be Quartermaster Gen in India with the local rank of Maj Gen while so employed vice Maj Gen Sir J W Murray K C B vacted dated 3rd May 1901 Military Depat notification No 435 of 1904 is cancelled)

Lieut Col W J H Bond C B I A to be Supply and Transport Officer 1st class with effect from the 15th May

The following Army Service Corps Officers to be Supply and Transport Officers, 5th class: with effect from the dates specified: Capt H O Knox, 31st Oct, 1903, N G J Anderson; D S O 2nd Jan 1903, L G M Harcourt 2nd Oct 1903, J L Jess 3rd Jan 1904, Note increase of pay has effect from the dates specified below; Capt Knox, 4th April 1904, Anderson 4th April 1904, Harcourt 3rd April 1904, Jesse 4th April 1904,

With reference to P W D Notification No 140 Rail. dated 18th April 1903 Mr. F. D. Kiernander in Class I Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway is confirmed in the appointment Deputy Traffic Superintendent Eastern Bengal State Railway with effect from the 1st April. Mr. Kiernander will continu to officiate as Traffic Supdt. of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with temporary rank in Class I Grade 2 as notified in P. W. D. Notification No. 320 Railway dated the 31st Aug, 1903.

With reference to P W D Notification No 527 Railway dated the 30th Dect 1901 Mr P Rainer O Deputy Traffic Superin Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in Class I Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 1st April

Mr D H Keelan Assist Traffic Supet is promoted from Class III Grade 4 to Class II Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway with effect from the 1st May 1901

The services of Capt U. O. Hallilday, P. F. are replaced at the disposal of the Military Depart.

Mr, J T Simpson Supg Engr. 1st Class Burma on furlough is permitted to retire from the service of Gov, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the afternoon of the 12th June 1904

With reference to Govt of India Finance and Commerce Depart Notification No 3285 Ex dated the 21st May 1904 the services of Mr E R Gardiner Exve Engr 1st Grade are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April 1904

Conductor Ambrose McCormack Supervisor 1st Grade Military Works Services is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Engineer in the Provincial Service of Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department and is posted to the Punjab Establishment.

THEFT OF FRENCH PLANS.

ITALIAN'S REMARKABLE STORY OF ESPIONAGE.

"The Matin" publishes details of a remarkable espionage case, from which it appears that French military and naval secrets have been sold wholesale to foreign Powers.

Some time ago an Italian named Gragole Pietro wrote from London to "The Matin" stating that two men had been trying to sell in London the plans for the defence of the coast of France, and that the French Fleet tactical regulations had already been sold. Fragola, being poor, offered to give further information for a certain sum.

A meeting was arranged between him and "The Matin's" correspondent. Fragola said he had been employed at the Ministry for War in Rome. He had been implicated in an espionage affair and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but he managed to escape. He went to London where after living by begging he obtained a post as secretary to two men—one French, the other Italian—both well known at the War Ministry at Rome. Fragola, who gave the names of the men, said they were in the pay of foreign Governments, and had sold to a German gentleman in Berlin certain documents of strategic value for a very high price. The Frenchman had been a public works contractor in Toulon for some time.

Fragola showed plans of proposed defence and fortifications to the number of eighty-five. These were plans made out by the French military staff and had been stolen. He also showed a list of plans for Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon. The correspondent submitted the papers to the naval attache to the French Embassy, and was told the plans were authentic.

The affair is to be investigated.—Central News.

Further details of the espionage affair reported by the "Matin" were published on Tuesday. One of the men accused by Fragola of offering the secret plans for sale was invited to Berlin last year by an agent of the German Government. He went, and as a result became richer by ten thousand marks. In March of this year he visited the German Embassy in London several times and was thrice accompained by Fragola. Fragola informed the correspondent of the Matin that this man had had relations with the French Government last year and that he had seen him at Lucerne with an agent of the French War Office and an agent of the French Secret Service. In return for money he handed over certain documents concerning Toulon.

The "Petit Journal" states that the Minister for War has ordered General Pomdoze Chief of the General Staff to open an official inquiry in order to find out the persons responsible for the leakage of secret plans. The officials who had custody of the plans stolen will be prosecuted either for treason or for negligence.—Central News.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	11
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	4
G Mahimmad Worli	3	2	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	12	6	57
Total plague deaths to date	275,949	227,703	
Same date last year	542	31	99

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MAY 20.

INCINERATED TREASURE.

As everybody knows, he gained a prize as a youngster from the Academy of Lyons for the best paper in answer to the question: "What are the truths and principles that ought to be inculcated in men that they may enjoy happiness? Fifty louis he received for his effort. He mentioned the matter with a little pride one day in the presence of Talleyrand. The latter paid no obvious heed at the time, but a few days later he called on the Emperor and handed him the manuscript of his boyish essay. He had just obtained it from the Academy at Lyons," 'Have you read it?'" asked Napoleon as he took the paper. "No Sire: I have just received it." Napoleon at once threw the paper on the fire. Talleyrand, naturally pained and hurt, flushed up, but Napoleon explained: "I did not wish to let anyone see the paper. It was written when I was very young, and might expose me to ridicule as Emperor."

JOHN CHINAMAN, HUMORIST.

Whatever may be the faults of John Chinaman, the best of his species will undoubtedly add to the gaiety of the Rand. According to so good an authority as Lord Redesdale, he is, at best, one of the merriest of fellows. "The grimmest, most laughable devil that I ever came across" he found his chief muleteer on one of the journeys which he has described. "You six gentlemen will dine together, I suppose," the landlord would say, as the half dozen muleteers entered the inn at which their master was staying for the night. Chai Ma Chu, the head man of the party and a marry one, would sit down with the rest to an abominable mess of garlic and pickles. It was a sorry enough meal, but with his wits for sauce they all did well enough. Throughout the meal he would keep the others in roars of laughter. But note the genius of the gentleman. Every jest was carefully considered, every mot prepared. He would dash off a quip, and, while the rest were rocking with laughter, the noble Chai Ma Chu would dip lustily into the bowl; and managed on the whole to get as much of the fodder as the other five put together.

WHAT TO WEAR.

The sudden rush of welcome warmth has set us all thinking again of the unsuitability of our daily garb. The tyranny of the frock-coat and silk hat is doubly tyrannous these days. But we still tamely conform to convention. Even if we did not, we should not dare, essay the costume which is here faithfully described: A blood-red shirt with silver buttons as big as shillings, an immense scarf for girdle, full of pistols and daggers, red cap, red slippers, broad blue-striped jacket and trousers. It was a Prime Minister of England, not yet arrived at that exalted position, who thus disguised himself. His servant, engaged for the occasion, wore a Mameluke dress of crimson and gold, with a white turban thirty yards long, and a sabre glittering like a rainbow. Master and man were respectively Disraeli and his temporarily-engaged valet, en route to Corfu for a vacation.

LOST—AND FOUND.

A case which has created a good deal of excitement in New York has had its sequel in the finding of the body of a dead child wedged in a chimney. Everything comes to those who wait—even tragedy to the American journalist hungry for "copy." But there is weary waiting at times. During a slack period not long ago a child was reported missing from its home. Boom, said the Press of the city in which the little one lived. Out came columns of matter descriptive of the fact that the little girl was not at home and that her bread-and-milk was getting cold and her dolls left untended. The father and mother were interviewed and photographed; the other children similarly honoured. The school at which the lost one had attended, with all her class mates, was photographed; the biography of her teacher and the principal members of the latter's family was written and printed. Stories of the infallible manner in which, after many attempts, at the end of an hour the little one would show two and two make four: stories of the particular skipping rope she used and the manner in which she came by it—all this and more, to the extent of columns upon columns, filled those American papers. And then two days after Toddles went home. She had merely been lost in the next street, and had been taken in and fed and lodged by a kindly woman, who had not been able immediately to find her address.

CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

The thrilling stories which are coming home from the war tell of magnificent bravery on both sides, and apparently of deep religious sentiment in either army according to its faith. Much of it sounds strange enough to English ears particularly the dedications by the Japanese of themselves to strange gods. But it was ever thus in war. Dean Ramsay's famous time-worn story of the two old ladies of his church is applicable to-day. "Was it no' a wonderful thing," said one of them, "that the British were aye victorious over the French in battle?" Not a bit, said the other, dinna ye ken the Breetish say their Prayers before gaen into battle? Aye, returned the first, but canna the Frenchmen say their prayers as weel? The reply was characteristic: Hoot! Jabberin bodies, who could understan' them?

THE FOUNT OF MELODY.

The music-hall song Oh, Charlie? as to the owner" ship of which the Law Court has been asked to decide, derives its melody, the plaintiff has told us, from an ancient hymn. One of the most famous hymns in the world, Onward, Christian Soldiers! owed its birth to a business dispute. There was a triangular tiff, in which the contending parties were the proprietors of the Ancient and Modern hymn book, and two firms of publishers. One of these latter had been accustomed to print the hymn book, but in the dispute gave way to another firm. Then the first brought out a hymn book of their own. For this they commissioned Sullivan to write them Onward, Christian Soldiers? From that little misunderstanding, therefore, we have got a melody which has been sung from end to end of the Empire—indeed, in every land in which Christianity has an adherent, and one which, it may be assumed, will be sung so long as hymns form part of the Christian worship.

UNPOPULAR POPULARITY.

It is curious that one of the most notable of our hymnolists was also one of the most popular, most misunderstood men of his age. The original and translated hymns of John Mason Neale are among the best cherished religious songs of Christendom. Such hymns, for example as "O' love how deep, how broad," "Brief life is here our portion." "For thee O'dear, dear country," and "Jerusalem the golden" all the world sings. Yet their translator was inhabited by his Bishop for fourteen years, lived to see himself publicly burned in effigy, and all his life was the victim of cruel poverty.

LOST SECRETS.

Rather an unusual number of mysterious tragedies engages the attention of the police just now, and one at least has been relegated to the category of crimes undiscovered. Upon innumerable occasions, however, the unexpected has furnished a clue which the police have followed right home and brought the criminal to justice. One such was noted in his book of anecdotes by Lord Eldon. A man was murdered, and his assailant escaped. Twelve years later the brother of the murdered man fell asleep in the bar of a Liverpool public house. He awoke, feeling somebody in the act of picking his pocket. The moment he opened his eyes he exclaimed "Good God! that man killed my brother twelve years ago. The pickpocket was secured, tried and condemned. The evidence showed that immediately after the murder he had enlisted and gone to India. He had but just landed in Liverpool when he went into the public house, and his first act in that city was to attempt to rob the brother of the man whom so long before he had done to death.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Just as startling was another case in which Eldon was engaged as counsel. A man indicted for murder seemed during the evidence to be on quite safer ground. He sat the least concerned man in the court. The last witness was the surgeon, who stated that the victim had been killed by a gunshot wound in the head. He produced the matted hair and the material which had been forced into the wound. It was all caked with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into court and the mass immersed in it. The blood gradually softened. In the wad used for the gun a piece of printed paper was discovered. It proved to be the half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pocket at the time of his arrest. In an instant the whole situation had changed. That man was hanged.

LATELY we have heard so much about the independence and emancipation of the Russian women, says a writer in "London Opinion," that it is curious to find even as late as the last century, a public marriage market was held every Whit-Sunday in the Summer Garden in St. Petersburg. To it flocked the bachelors and maidens, the latter being supported by their relations. Each girl held in her hand several silver spoons, thereby indicating that she could bring something of value to her husband. Meanwhile the men, having made their selections, approached the relations with offers of marriage. If the settlements were satisfactory the marriage was celebrated the same evening. Otherwise the girls returned home, and waited husbandless until the following Whitsuntide.

THE Pastor of a Church in America has started a choir of whistlers. There are 30 performers, who conduct all the musical portion of the service.

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MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP
"I suffered terribly from indigestion," writes Mr. George Collier, of 56, Baronia Street, Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W., on Oct. 11th, 1903. "Whatever I ate seemed to stick in my throat and caused frightful pains in my chest. Now, thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, I am never troubled with indigestion, pains, loss of sleep, or any other ailment and am as well as ever before in my life." FOR
Indigestion.

If your hair is too long, go to your barber. He has the remedy—a pair of shears. If your hair is too short, go to your druggist. He has the remedy—a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Ayer's Hair Vigor
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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. P. Meyer has shown that vegetables put under chloroform lose much of their power of emitting N-rays, and M. Jean Becquerel has been led to try whether this effect of anesthetics is not more general. He finds that not only organic bodies, but even inorganic, for example, sulphide of calcium, cease to emit N-rays when under the action of the fumes of chloroform, ether, protoxide of nitrogen, &c. In fact the suppression of N—rays by anesthetics in vegetables and minerals is much alike.

On May 13 it was announced that Professor Charpentier of Nancy, had discovered that nervous impulses are oscillatory or propagate themselves along a nerve by oscillations. He has now added to this result by finding that the oscillations are longitudinal, not transversal. Allowing for the different nature of the two phenomena he compares the nervous wave to that in a metal cord submitted to longitudinal friction elsewhere then at its ends.

It is admitted by French observers that the observation of N-rays is not alway easy to those who have not the habitude, and this may to some extent account for English failures to get some of their results, but as we recently surmised it seems that a good deal depends on the preparation of the phosphorescent screen. M. Andre Broca, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences gives useful hints about the preparation of the screens. He prefers to employ the process of Charpentier, namely, a phosphorescent screen at the end of a little tube of lead five to six millimetres in internal diameter. The hollow end of the tube is moved over the point to be studied. It is most advantageous to use infinitely thin layers of the phosphorescent sulphide, which for this reason show variations of brightness under the rays promptly or with a very slight delay.

Screens that respond almost immediately to the rays can be made by adjusting at the end of a little tube of lead five to six millimetres long a little cork of hardwood. On this is traced with a watchmaker's file a little shallow cross. The cork is then wetted with very dilute collodion, and when dry a little sulphide of calcium is thrown on the collodion. All of it outside the cross is removed, and a drop of very dilute collodion is then put over all. The sulphide thus confined between two layers of collodion and protected from the oxidation of the air keeps good for several weeks. Such a screen is not only prompt, but sensitive in its action. These screens however, do not always give results equally good. It is necessary to give them a suitable phosphorescence. The best is diffuse daylight. Direct sunlight or artificial light is not so good. With these precaution and a little habit, it is easy to study the nerve centres which are it appears, the most powerful source of N-rays known. Other hints are to move the tube oneself, and to follow the maxim of Arago: To see stars truly difficult do not regard them."

Broca has found that in moving such a screen over the cranium it assumes a constantly variable brightness. It is not difficult to see that the duller points run in lines, and that these lines mark the projection of the celebral scissures on the skull. He has thus localised the interhemispheric scissure, the scissure of Sylvius, and the furrow of Rolando in man. On a dog it is easy to localise the inter hemispheric and the crucial scissures.

M. Tommasina finds that incandescent wires emi rays or an emanation which renders all surrounding bodies radio active by induction. Red hot platinum-wire is particularly effective in this pyroradioactivity, as he calls it, and emits three typical kinds of ray.

M. D'Arsonval, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, described a method of rendering the tubes which emit X—rays identical, so that the quality and quantity of the rays emitted by them is the same, and that observations made with them are comparable.

M. Orloff, in a paper to the Russian Physico Chemical Society, states that he placed a little radium bromide on an aluminium plate inside an obonite capsule and covered it last April. During July he opened the capsule and found little knots on the aluminium like drops of the melted metal. These protuberances were radio active and continued so for six months without seeming abatement. He infers that the particles emitted by the radium formed a stable alloy with the aluminium.

The marrow of a palm tree, the satromabe, is eaten by the Sakalaves of Ambongo, in Madagascar. The tree, which appears to be the medemia nebilis, is common there by the side of the sea and rivers. After beating the trunk, which contains two to five kilograms of marrow, the Sakalaves extract the marrow, then dry and powder it. M. Jumelle of the Laboratory of Industrial Chemistry of the Faculty of Sciences, Marseilles, finds it to contain over 60 per cent. of starch, nearly 13 of cellulose, over 10 of albuminoid matter, over one of fatty matter, and over eight of mineral salts. The chief salts are sulphate of potash, chloride of sodium (common salt), and phosphate of lime; but there is also a little magnesia and protoxide of iron.

The important point is however the richness of the palm flour in albumenoids, it being superior to potatoes manioc or cassava the sweet potato, and the igname for these only contain respectively, over 6, over 3, nearly 4, and over 7 per cent. of nitrogenous matter. The fecula of the flour, though superior in quantity is inferior in quality to that of the other tubercles.

The Stereotelescope of M. M. Papipny and Mattey is an apparatus for projecting stereoscopic photographs, or pictures on a screen, that is to say photographs having an appearance of solidity. It is described in "La Nature" which also mentions that the Stereo Club Francais of the Rue Bergere, Paris, has been founded for the cultivation of this new branch of photography.

A committee of the Society of Arts has shown that the deterioration of modern binding leathers is due to unsuitable tanning agents and the use of sulphuric acid as a fixing agent in the dye baths. It is also the practice to pass off inferior skins as goatskins by giving them what is called a Morocco finish." The committee recommended a sumach tannage the disuse of acid or other deleterious agent in fixing, and the mechanical graining of the leather.

A committee of the Library Association of the United Kingdom including Mr. Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum, Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme Librarian of the Patent Office Library, and Dr. Gordon Parker, the well-known leather expert, has been formed to deal practically with the abuse, and they find that several firms are prepared to supply leather according to the Society of Arts' requirements. With the support of librarians they propose to issue a handbook on the manufacture and testing of sound binding leather. An expert examiner is also to be appointed to test and report on samples of binding leather at a fixed rate. Messrs. Davenport and Hulme report that over sixty British institutions, representing and expenditure for leather binding of close on £6,000 a year, have undertaken to give the new leathers a trial, and they justly point out that if British leather makers are too apathetic to supply the required leathers, the Germans and Americans may be only too ready to do it for them.

Readers may have observed a resemblance between some American Indians, or Mexican sculptures, and some Japanese or Mongolians. At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Professor W. H. Holmes discussed the analogies between Oriental and Pre Columbian art in America; and he, as well as Dr. Hrdlicka, inferred that there had been an Asiatic influx to America. Col. Flint also drew attention to the similarity of the dragons of Chinese mythology with those of Central America.

"The recent unveiling of the Blackmore Memorial in Exeter Cathedral is an eloquent testimony to the supreme dramatic qualities possessed by the celebrated author of 'Lorna Doone,' says 'The Medical Press.' His were the purest ethical ideals, and though he never sought to depict humanity in its brighter and more ennobling aspects, yet he was not afraid to paint the gloomier outlines of life in their more sordid details. His medical characters, though not specially brilliant, are true representations of the genial, hard working, country practitioner of the mid Victorian period. We are reminded in 'Perly cross,' somewhat ironically, that one of the very few things that can be done by medical knowlege is that it can tell us (when it likes) that it is helpless.' This is a truism which enters keenly into the soul of the pursuer after science, like a cold sword thrust. No one is so painfully conscious as the physician or surgeon of the limitations of his art, and there are few sadder sights on this earth than a wise physician skilled our woes to heal standing with bowed head and helpless hands by the bedside of a hopeless case."

THE Duke of Buccleuch, like his son, has been in the House of Commons, and it was when canvassing an old farmer for his vote that he got an answer which he has not yet forgotten. The farmer did not know Lord Dalkeith, and said so. "But you know the Duke?" said a friend of the candidate. "Yes, I know the Duke—he's a gran' mon," answered the farmer. "Then you will surely vote for his son?" he was asked. "Ah, I'm no' sure aboot that," said the still doubting farmer; "it's no' every coo that has a cauff like hersel'!"

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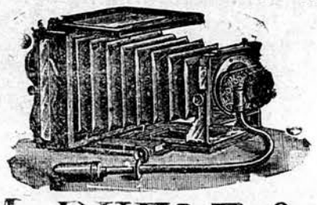

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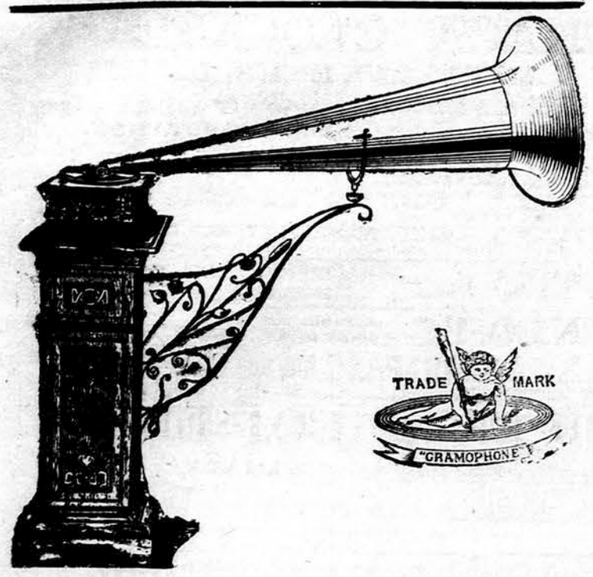

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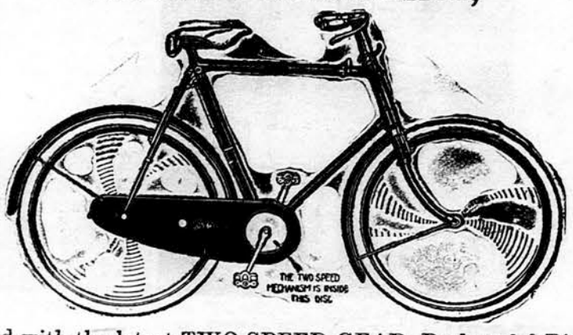

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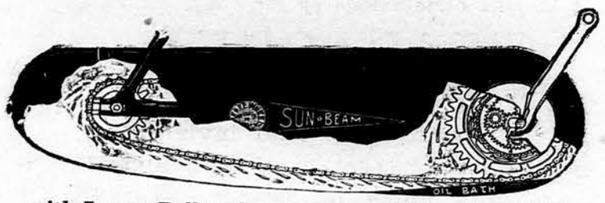

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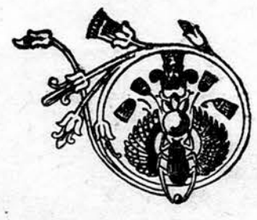

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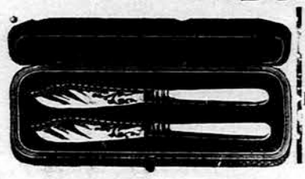

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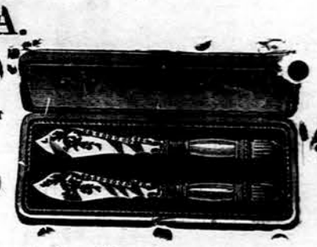

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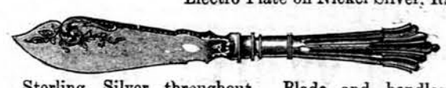

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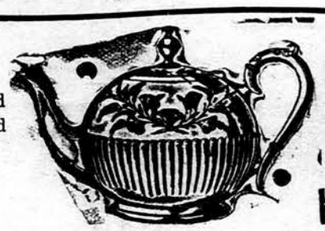

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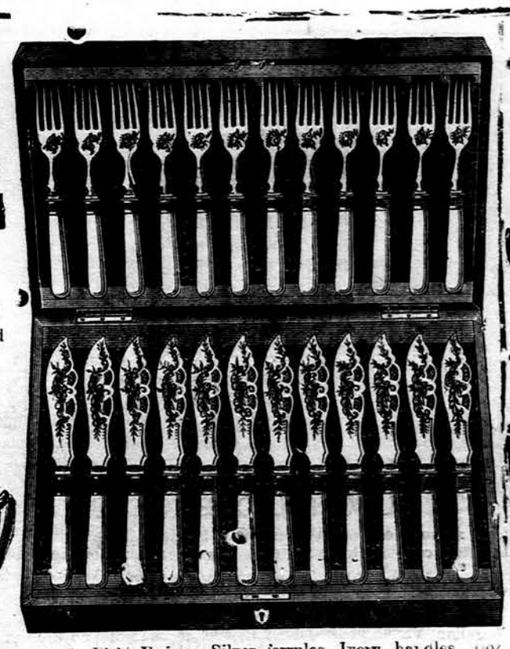

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